

APPROVAL GIVEN
TO PROHIBITION
BY HENRY FORD

Mass Production and Alcohol Are Incompatible, Says Industrial Authority

‘DEARBORN ARGUMENT’
BRIEF BUT CONVINCING

Liquor Is Placed in Role of Enemy of New Order by Competent Witness

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, *The Christian Science Monitor* offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its proven worth, and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.

Among the employers of great numbers of men, Henry Ford is a logical spokesman on the subject of prohibition's effect on labor and industry. Some of his views are recorded in this, the sixteenth article of the series.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Europe looks at Henry Ford as something new and rather formidable under the western skies. Foreign readers cannot get enough books about him. He is felt to be the typical representative of the new industrial system. A word has been coined to express it in Germany—Fordismus. It is significant that the motor manufacturer of Detroit is an ardent advocate of prohibition. To those Europeans trying to get at the core of things American, to those Americans trying to understand the new currents within their own country better, a study of Mr. Ford's attitude on this controversial issue is well worth the time.

Henry Ford has two characteristic methods of approaching prohibition. One is an outgrowth of his position in the manufacturing world, and his familiarity with mass production. It is a more practical, perhaps a more materialistic reason for supporting the dry law; at any rate it is the best understood after one views the ceaseless activity of the immense Ford assembly plants.

This is a clamorous world of overhead conveyors, great machines rising and falling with clocklike regularity, and lines of workers feeding endless assembly chains. Perhaps it is from this world that the major hope for the continuance of prohibition comes, just as it was from an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Fruit Tester Puts
End to Guesswork

Pressure Device Shows Best Time to Pick Peaches to Avoid Market Loss

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Guesswork in peach harvesting operations is expected to be eliminated by the use of a mechanical peach tester which has just been perfected by Prof. M. A. Blake, horticulturist for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The invention determines the degree of ripeness in the fruit, and shows the grower exactly when picking operations should begin.

Growers of peaches who have sustained losses because their crops were green, or overripe, when marketed, have long sought an accurate means of testing their crops. New Jersey's output in 1927 was valued at \$3,450,000.

Heretofore maturity in peaches has been judged by the outside color of the fruit, a method which is uncertain at best, according to Professor Blake. The older practice of squeezing the fruit with the thumb has long since been condemned as unreliable.

The new tester works on the theory of applying pressure to determine the weight required to pierce the flesh of the fruit. It measures and records the number of pounds required to drive the plunger of the device into the peach.

Fruit which tests 2½ to 5 pounds, if picked and handled carefully, can be sold for immediate consumption. Such fruit cannot stand shipment, however. When peaches have been allowed to remain on the trees until they test under three pounds, some bruising must be expected in commercial handling.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1928

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13

Sporting News—Pages 10 and 11

Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

The Children's Page..... 8

The Home Forum..... 9

Brotherly Love..... 10

Art News and Comment..... 12

Radio..... 13

Daily Features..... 13

Editorials..... 15

Dry Law Pays in Dollars and Cents,
According to Prominent Economists

FROM the point of view of an economist, do you believe prohibition contributes in dollars and cents to the prosperity of the community and individuals?

This question, asked of four economists, brought the following replies:

"In proportion as it is enforced it does, beyond all question, contribute in dollars and cents to the prosperity of the community and average individual. I say the average individual, because there are a few individuals who undoubtedly gain through wholesale drunkenness. These are not alone the purveyors of drink. They include those who need cheap charwomen who have to work to support their children and their drunken husbands. They also include a few loan sharks, a few employers of low-grade casual labor, and all those who profit from the misfortunes and the vices of mankind."—Prof. Thomas N. Carver, Harvard.

"Prohibition has resulted in the greater productivity of our people and in their greater welfare. Its benefits have been registered first more products, which is a distinct economic gain. Wages have been made more effective in the multitude of instances where income would have been partly or wholly dissipated in drink. Consequently, our workers have had more money to spend. They can buy more goods, and this in turn means more business. The community has, accordingly, prospered through a larger commercial activity. The individual has enjoyed better conditions, and has benefited from the general advance."—Prof. Frederick S. Deliber, Northwestern University.

"The evidence is overwhelming, on purely economic grounds, that prohibition has contributed in dollars and cents to the prosperity both of the community and the individual. It has diverted a large fund of capital from unproductive to productive enterprises, and thereby increased, rather than diminished, the taxable resources of the community.

"The cost of enforcement—large as that item is—has been more than covered, in my judgment, by the reduction in public charges of pauperism, ill health, inefficiency, and crime due to the consumption of alcoholic beverages in pre-prohibition years.

"The increased flow of money to consumers directly attributable to prohibition has so greatly enhanced the buying power of millions of workers as to become almost the chief corner stone of the economic structure of prosperity, as we know it today, for the average individual and family."—Prof. Samuel McVine Lindsay, Columbia University.

"When prohibition came, we were told that to destroy the saloon was to destroy that much business, that saloons help 'make money circulate.' This is what in the classroom we call 'economic nonsense.' Today I think such talk seems nonsensical to almost everybody. No one has the hardihood to revive such statements, in view of our prosperity since prohibition.

"The simple truth is, prohibition has simply replaced a parasitic industry by constructive industries."—Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale.

New Sleeve-Valve
Engine Developed
by Ohio Inventor

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Co-operates—Embraces New Idea

A four-cycle automobile engine with a single sleeve-valve has been developed in the automotive research laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in co-operation with its inventor, Luther A. Gaw of Cincinnati, the Technology Review announces.

Engineers for years have sought to perfect an engine with a single sleeve-valve, a problem which presented many technical obstacles. Engineering development of the new engine, which has a remarkably simple single sleeve-valve of fewer moving parts than any other four-cycle engine, has been going on in Technology's automotive research laboratory for more than a year under the direction of Prof. Dean A. Fales.

The basic idea of the Gaw single sleeve-valve has been proved practical in laboratory research and in operation of one of the experimental engines on road tests covering more than 10,000 miles, Professor Fales reported. The engine, he stated, marks a notable advance in the design of sleeve-valve motors.

The outstanding feature of the new engine is the simple sleeve-valve of light steel biling, which slides between the cylinder wall and the piston being operated vertically and without rotating motion by a ball-bearing rocker arm and positive cam mechanism. The motor is conventional in appearance and the valve mechanism is readily accessible through removable plates on the side of the crank case.

Three patents have been granted Mr. Gaw covering the single sleeve design, the positive cam driving the sleeve, and the type of head embodied in the motor. The sleeve is constructed that no harmful burning occurs around the edges of the ports, the simple up-and-down reciprocating motion of the sleeves giving a sharp opening and cut-off. The sleeve is light and capable of being operated at high speeds. Further power advantages are made possible by the relatively fewer working parts.

Such is the design of the camshaft that it may be built extremely rigid, thereby eliminating torsion or twisting that is said to occur in the eccentric shafts of some sleeve-valve motors. The compact combustion chamber with the exhaust port on a lower level than the intake, is said to give unusual turbulence to the entering gas and makes possible what is known as a stratified charge—a condition where the new gas forms a layer at the top of the cylinder next to the spark-plug and the unexhausted gas remains between it and the piston top. Because of the compact combustion chamber the engine has a very high compression ratio.

The new engine is virtually noiseless and in road tests has shown economy in fuel and oil consumption.

FARM UNION HEAD TO RETIRE

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Charles S. Barrett announced here that he will retire as head of the National Farmers Union at the time of the national convention in Denver Nov. 20, after 22 years of service. Mr. Barrett will remain as chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

REICH ABILITY
URGED AS BASIS
ON REPARATIONS

France Lays Stress on Needs Occasioned by Allied Debt and Reconstruction

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—German demarches for the constitution of a commission of experts who will finally settle the reparations problem are about to be made in Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo and Brussels, where the ambassadors have received instruction. At the same time, the Washington Government will be informed of verbal declarations, and though not necessarily and immediately concerned in the German initiative, it will be kept officially acquainted with the progress of the new negotiations.

The German opinion is that the experts should be convened at an early date, but apparently the details are still under discussion. Germany wants the representatives to be totally independent of their governments. In France, there is the view that in a matter of such importance the delegates should carry out the policy of the respective governments and should remain in touch with the responsible authorities. There is here a conception of the functions of a commission which is not shared in Berlin.

Compromise Likely

Doubtless, however, a compromise will be effected on the lines already indicated, namely, the appointment of men connected with national banks which are nominally unaffiliated. Articles are appearing, warning Germany not to pitch its expectations too high, and restating the French official position. The German press criticizes its Government for not putting the demand for evacuation first, and thus subordinating the solution of reparations to a solution of the Locarno problem.

But the French, while not insisting on the formal connection between the two questions, certainly consider that evacuation is only possible if other guarantees are given. It is also thought in Paris that Germany must make proposals, not the Allies. Again, Germany would have its permanent capacity of payment taken as a basis, but France, while not neglecting this aspect, rather lays stress on its own needs occasioned by allied debts and reconstruction of the devastated regions.

The Locarno Policy

Raymond Poincaré has made this clear in a speech. Indeed, on German capacity there is an acute divergence of estimates, which should not be taken too seriously because it will surely be the business of the commission to ascertain the truth.

The Paris press depicts Germany as remarkably prosperous, and the German press argues against exaggeration, since a durable settlement must be conditioned by a favorable commercial balance, that is to say, the ability of Germany to increase its exports. At the same time there is an international discussion respecting the Locarno policy.

The election of Herr Hugenberg as head of the German Nationalist Party stimulates the campaign in Germany against Locarno, but Poincaré rightly points out that the Locarno policy has been profitable to Germany and cannot be abandoned. In reality the French Nationalist Party stimulates the campaign in Germany against Locarno, but Poincaré rightly points out that the Locarno policy has been profitable to Germany and cannot be abandoned. In reality the French Nationalist Party stimulates the campaign in Germany against Locarno, but Poincaré rightly points out that the Locarno policy has been profitable to Germany and cannot be abandoned.

HOOVER LAUDED
FOR TOLERANCE
BY ROSENWALD

Business Leader Comments Candidate for Campaign Free of "Clap-Trap"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Herbert Hoover was lauded as "the apostle of tolerance" and the "idealistic" man by Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., under auspices of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Rosenwald praised the Republican nominee for the high level of the campaign, which, he declared, had been "free from all bigotry of thought or utterance, from all petty personalities and from the clap-trap invective which is the stock in trade of many of our candidates."

Leadership, said he, was the one "dominating and all-impressive issue. I do not know of any man who, possessing idealism like Hoover, has also his capacity for translating idealism into successful practice," he said. "I am for Herbert Hoover, the leader, because of his unblemished character and administrative ability, tried in the crucible of many emergencies, because of his temperamental and training, because of his profound understanding of the problems that demand solution and because of his high character."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Millions of Worlds to Be Added
to Known List by New Telescope

Giant Reflector for California Mountain Top Will Quadruple Power of World's Greatest Instrument—Will Permit View of 'Titanic Experiments'

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The largest telescope in the world, planned to provide four times the power of the great Hooker telescope on Mt. Wilson, is to be erected on a California mountain top not yet designated.

The California Institute of Technology has announced that funds have been made available for its construction and that work on the 200-inch reflector with which it will be equipped will begin within a few months.

The telescope and a laboratory are a gift to the institute from the International Education Board, with headquarters at New York, the amount of money involved was not disclosed, but it would of necessity be larger than that required to build the Hooker telescope, which cost \$600,000.

It is expected that the new instrument will penetrate millions of light years into space, bringing under observation hundreds of millions of now unseen stars and nebulae and opening a vast unexplored field of astronomical knowledge, besides bringing much nearer objects now visible with telescopes. Approximately 1,500,000,000 stellar objects are within the range of the Hooker telescope.

The 200-inch reflector will double the size and quadruple the power of the Hooker telescope. Another important feature contemplated for the immense instrument is a 40-foot

Mitchell stellar interferometer which measures the diameter of stars.

By means of this auxiliary it is hoped to measure the binary stars, which are two suns revolving about each other. If this information is obtainable, astronomers said, men may be in a fair way to discover how such worlds are formed.

To Show 'Titanic Experiments'

The announcement declares the new telescope "should solve many problems of physics or chemistry that depend upon the enormous masses or temperatures, or upon the immense density or extreme tenacity exhibited by celestial bodies in which experiments exceeding the capacity of any terrestrial laboratory are constantly in progress."

The reflector will be of fused quartz, a substance that expands and contracts less than glass in changes of temperature, and which therefore preserves a more perfect surface. In polishing, a 200-inch glass could be ground but 10 minutes a day because of heating, while the fused quartz can be ground continuously.

The General Electric Company has undertaken to build the great reflector under the direction of Dr. Elhu Thomson, one of the company's founders, and A. L. Ellis, research engineer. Among those co-operating are Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Prof. A. Michelson and Ambrose Swasey, who have promised assistance in engineering and instrumental design and construction.

Post Card 8 Feet Long
Sent Hoover by Mail

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington
HERBERT HOOVER has received one of the largest post cards on record, a panel eight feet long and four feet wide, cut from an enormous Washington Douglas fir tree, and bearing greetings from the Hoover-Curtis Club of the University of Washington at Seattle.

More than 2000 members of the club signed the "card." The board was sent by first class mail and was insured for \$10,000, the postage alone totaling \$16.

43,000,000 NAMES
ON VOTING LIST;
GAIN OF 14,000,000

New York Leads With Pennsylvania Next in Record Registration

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WASHINGTON—Voting booths in city and town, village and hamlet, will open their doors Nov. 6 to the greatest army of qualified voters in the history of the United States—approximately 43,000,000.

How many of these men and women who have registered their intention to cast their ballots will actually do so is a matter of conjecture, but election experts have figured the number as high as 35,000,000. In 1924, the total vote for President was 29,091,417.

The more conservative observers place the 1928 vote lower—around 35,500,000, with women playing a major part in the selection of the next President of the United States.

As no governmental agency has ever undertaken the task of determining the number of qualified voters in advance of an election, the Associated Press, through its correspondents, has tabulated the number of potential voters in every state. This list shows enormous gains everywhere in the larger cities.

Increase of 14,000,000

The total marks an increase of nearly 14,000,000 over the vote cast in 1924 and makes the figures of former years appear small in comparison.

From coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande statistics gathered by the Associated Press tell the same story—that of unprecedented determination of voters of both sexes to participate actively in the contest of 1928.

All of these gains to vote will not do so, however, for a study of the vote of other elections has shown a considerable percentage not exercising their privilege. A conservative estimate based on other years would

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Scots Election
Shows National
Party Strength

Glasgow Rectorial Result Said to Indicate Movement Making Headway

GLASGOW—Glasgow University rectorial election has resulted as follows: Stanley Baldwin, Unionist, 1044; R. B. Cunningham Graham, Scottish Nationalist, 978; Herbert Samuel, Liberal, 296, and Rosslyn Mitchell, Labor, 226.

LONDON—The Scottish Nationalist Party, though only recently represented in Glasgow University, came so near beating the Prime Minister, in the student election for the rectorship of that institution as to have raised the question whether it can play a part in serious politics. A clear majority of the men students, it is claimed, voted for R. B. Cunningham Graham, the well-known author who stood in the Nationalist interest.

The women, however, just turned the scale, thus securing a narrow win for Mr. Baldwin by 66 votes. The Nationalist Party stands for home rule for Scotland, also for the preservation of Scottish customs, traditions and language. While declaring itself "no wise unfriendly to the English people," it makes its slogan: "Hands off Scotland."

The Manchester Guardian attributes the vote obtained by Cunningham Graham to the appeal his writings and pictures of personality make to youth. That he stood as a Nationalist this journal regards as a "sign that a movement of long standing, to which little serious regard has been paid, is making headway. The groups on either side of the party, though it is mainly backed by Labor members, who feel that the congestion at Westminster gives inadequate time for Scottish measures, and that the expense of repairing to London to secure the passage of bills of purely local concern is wasteful."

James Lewis Spence, who has been among its first candidates to Parliament, presided at a meeting in Usher Hall, Edinburgh, when Cunningham Graham and Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, were among the speakers.

Spending by States Increases
in Spite of Debt Restrictions

Industrial Board Survey Finds That Constitutional Limitations Are of Little Avail in Keeping Down Per Capita Obligations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Constitutional debt limits which are in force in many states have "proved of little avail" in keeping down the total of public expenditure, according to a survey just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. The research was conducted by the board's tax division and included a study of the fiscal transactions and policies of the 48 states.

The average debt of the 19 states which are subject to strict constitutional limitations upon the use of state credit is \$10.14 per capita, the survey shows. This figure, computed up to January, 1928, is \$2.65 less than the per capita average of \$12.79 for all states.

Some 35 constitutional amendments authorizing special bond issues for purposes forbidden by the original terms of their respective constitutions were passed by these states during the last decade, the report continues. Four of the ten most heavily indebted states are in this group.

Some States Heavily Laden
The computations are based upon the direct liabilities of the state governments, from which have been deducted all reserves and sinking funds. Contingent obligations of the states which are secured by specific liens upon local revenues or special assessments are not included.

"For the 16 states which under their constitutions may issue bonds only by legislative act ratified by referendum vote, the average per capita debt amounts to \$18.19, which is \$5.40 in excess of the average for all states," the report continues. "In these states, 34 popular referendum votes were resorted to and bonds issued accordingly. North Carolina, with a per capita debt of \$54.54, the highest of all states, and three others of the ten most heavily burdened states are in this group."

"In contrast with the average

per capita debt of \$12.79 for all states, the following states are the 10 most heavily indebted: North Carolina, with a net per capita debt of \$54.54; Oregon, \$46.07; Delaware, \$39.92; West Virginia, \$29.48; Rhode Island, \$26.12; Maine, \$25.85; and California, \$22.47. Of these, Oregon, West Virginia and Maine in theory are subject to strict constitutional limitations upon the use of state credit. In North Carolina, Rhode Island and California bond issues must be ratified by referendum. In Delaware only legislative action is required."

States Comparatively Free

Arizona, Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas are comparatively debt free, the report adds, the net state indebtedness in each not exceeding \$1 per capita.

"While in all of these, the use of state credit is constitutionally more or less restricted, it is to be remembered," the conference board declares, "that the relative indebtedness is not in itself an adequate test of public economy and efficiency. Rising public expenditures may be financed without borrowing by increased current revenues or by shifting financial obligations from one local indebtedness and supervision of certain local revenues and expenditures. On the other hand, a considerable number of 'conservative' states avoid initiative or responsibility in all matters of internal improvement which can be left to the disposition of the municipalities and counties."

Some of the more heavily burdened states have assumed financial obligations customarily left to local governments. A small group of states have worked out a system of state and local co-operative effort and responsibility in civic development, such as state guarantee of local indebtedness and supervision of certain local revenues and expenditures. On the other hand, a considerable number of 'conservative' states avoid initiative or responsibility in all matters of internal improvement which can be left to the disposition of the municipalities and counties."

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SMITH FIGURES FOUND WRONG BY ACCOUNTANT

Candidate Far Off in Data on Coolidge Economy, Wilson Official Asserts

With the assertion that Governor Smith in his Philadelphia speech was guilty of misstating figures on government finance, Harvey S. Chase of Boston, widely known accountant, declared the nominee "has attempted to delude the public" and thereby has shown himself unqualified for the Presidency. Mr. Chase was a member of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency and was comptroller of Liberty Loan accounts for the first district under President Wilson's administration.

Referring both to Governor Smith's figures given at Sedalia, Mo., and to his reaffirmation of them at Philadelphia, Mr. Chase said, in part: "His statements comparing expenditures in 1924 and 1927 were absolutely wrong by many millions of dollars, and his deductions were absolutely misleading and false. As an instance, he said, 'take the Department of Commerce under Mr. Hoover, who has shown himself unqualified for the Presidency. In 1924 it cost \$117,000,000. In 1927, the cost was \$146,000,000.'"

"These statements are wrong by over \$115,000,000 for 1927, and by over \$95,000,000 for 1924. The actual disbursements for the Department of Commerce in those years were \$21,429,678.93 for 1924, and \$50,839,749.02 for 1927."

"The most manifest attempt of Governor Smith to mislead the people in his Philadelphia speech, which was reiterated at Philadelphia with the intention of justifying his figures, is shown in his statement that all of the departments of the Government together in 1927 cost \$200,000,000 more than they did in 1924."

"Secretary Mellon showed, a day later, that Smith was wrong—that the departments in 1927 were \$23,000,000 more than in 1924, not \$200,000,000. Smith at Philadelphia tried to substantiate his original statement by saying he included the expenditures of the 'postal service,' thereby getting himself into a worse mess than even his first erroneous statement."

"The postal service expenditures in 1927 were \$710,385,179.78. These covered all the disbursements of the government for carrying the mails and supporting the postoffices all over the country. These expenditures were paid from the postal revenue—purchase of stamps, etc., by the people. These revenues in 1927 were \$683,121,988.66, leaving a deficiency of \$27,263,191.12 excess of postal expenditures over postal revenue."

"So far as the costs of the departments are concerned, the actual cost for postal service in 1924 was \$12,688,549.75, and in 1927 the corresponding 'cost' (postal deficiency) was \$27,263,191.12."

"While preaching 'candor' and 'integrity' and claiming perfect 'honesty' in his service to the public, he has attempted to delude the public and to advance his campaign by malicious statements about public officials and financial conditions."

"He is not to be trusted. He is an unsafe man to be given the chief magistracy of the American people. He has proved this himself in the misstatements of his Sedalia and Philadelphia speeches."

Hoover Lauded for Tolerance by Rosenwald

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of his broad humanitarianism and deep concern for the well-being of all his fellow citizens."

Helped in Home-Building

"I shall not forget," he said, "one of the meetings I had with Mr. Hoover about four years ago in Washington. We sat alone in his library and he said, 'Mr. Rosenwald, there is a problem I would like you to help me solve. It is this: It frequently happens that when a man of limited means is building a small home, he finds he needs a few hundred dollars to take care of it. The only recourse is a second mortgage and for this he is forced to pay an exorbitant rate of interest and commissions. Some way should be found to remedy this.'"

"I was impressed by the earnestness with which this man of large varied affairs turned his attention to the problem of the man of moderate income. Other men in high positions would not give a second thought to this matter. I was impressed also by this great efficiency that is always linked with the name of Hoover."

"Before me sat a man who had accomplished herculean tasks by the sheer forces of his constructive genius, tireless industry and amazing initiative; yet he found time to consider the problem of finance which constitutes one of the worries of the small home builder."

Bank Plan Started

Mr. Rosenwald added that as a result of this conference a means to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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accomplish the end Mr. Hoover desired had been effected through the Chicago Morris Plan Bank and that this move was being patterned elsewhere.

Of Mr. Hoover's personal manner, Mr. Rosenwald observed: "There are those in the Democratic Party who say he is cold and unemotional. Perhaps they get this impression because he is not a back-slapping, hand-shaking politician. The difference is that he has his emotions under control and has been too busy in the service of his country—in the alleviation of human suffering and in the performance of big tasks—to cultivate the arts of the 'good fellow.'"

"I know of no man at present in public life," he continued, "who has displayed such extraordinary vision in dealing with many stupendous and wholly novel problems crucially affecting human welfare."

"I regard Herbert Hoover because of his training and experience as a leader better qualified than many of his generation to be President of the United States."

Opportunity for Service

"Life to him spells opportunity for service to his fellow men. This ruling passion of his life has found eloquent expression in deeds. He has, I am sure, deeply impressed the country with his sincerity of purpose and his deep sense of the dignity of the office he seeks."

"His first-hand knowledge of both the peoples and the governments of all the great nations will be of inestimable value in his conduct of our foreign affairs. His intimate acquaintance with the complicated machinery of the Federal Government will not only spare him the months of tedious apprenticeship through which many of our Presidents must pass, but it will also enable him from the beginning to make the fullest use of this machinery for the benefit of the Nation."

"Moreover, his public and his private training have acquainted him with the economic and the social problems of our time in a most unusual degree. He knows from a direct personal experience the difficulties of the man at the bottom and those of the man at the top. He knows the farm and the shop and he knows also the ways of great industrial and financial enterprise."

Mr. Rosenwald an Independent

Mr. Rosenwald's initial presidential vote was given to a Democrat, he recalled. "I make no claim to narrow partisanship," he said. "My first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland. I yield to no man in my reverence for his memory and that of Thomas Jefferson and a galaxy of other great men of the Democratic Party whose names adorn American history. I have a very deep and abiding appreciation of their outstanding achievements in the great cause of public welfare."

"They were Americans—all of them—and neither party nor class or any particular section can claim them for their own. They belong to the whole country, and their renown is of the whole country. But, in all fairness, I ask of our friends in the Democratic Party the same consideration, the merited respect, the same generous appreciation of the services and the achievements of the leaders past and present of the other great party."

Period of Reconstruction

"It must be remembered," Mr. Rosenwald added, "that the Republican Party came into power in 1921 during the trying period of reconstruction following the World War. No administration could have fallen upon more unpropitious times with greater responsibilities and heavier burdens to bear. Nevertheless, during these past seven and one-half years, progress beyond the fondest hopes has been made in stabilizing commerce and industry and bringing about that abundant prosperity which our country now enjoys."

"Yet, notwithstanding that commendable record, our friends in the Democratic Party go about the country with fallacious argument, specious promises, and half truths, depreciate the value of these achievements, and ask the people of this country to accept their promises for better times under a Democratic administration."

"Moreover they say the prosperity we have or think we have are mistakes about it. Well, if the existing conditions as I see them in this land today do not spell prosperity then I confess I shall have to find a new definition for it."

De Forest Upheld on Radio Patent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A decision of great importance in the radio industry has been handed down in Washington by the Supreme Court when it awarded to Dr. Lee De Forest the validity of his patent on regeneration or "feedback." Dr. De Forest had been contesting this with Edwin H. Armstrong, whose case was handled by the Radio Corporation of America.

Discussing the decision with a Monitor correspondent, Dr. De Forest said that since the Supreme Court is, of course, the last court of appeals this ruling definitely establishes for all time that he is the inventor of regeneration.

This is probably the most important patent in the radio industry, he said, and the original control of it by the R. C. A., before Dr. De Forest could establish his claims, drove the independent radio manufacturers into other channels, resulting in the well-known tuned radio frequency circuit which is universally used.

The court contest originally started in 1919.

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Smith's State Option Proposal Characterized as Step Backward

Trial Proved That Nation Could Not Exist Half Dry and Half Wet, Review of Prohibition History Shows—Illegal Sales Cited in 1916

A comprehensive historical summary of the progress of prohibition and a presentation of some of the reasons for it are contained in a letter to the editor published recently in the White Plains (N. Y.) Reporter and written by Chester A. Smith. The letter follows:

"It is a tragic fact that the contest which abolished slavery was the cause of fastening upon America another institution which injured the nation as much or more than slavery. The legalized liquor traffic."

"The agitation against the liquor traffic in America goes back almost to the Declaration of Independence. In fact, it was begun by one of the signers of the Declaration, Dr. Benjamin Rush. Like many other people he saw that liquor drinking caused drunkenness and poverty and crime. So he wrote a tract against it."

"By 1840 the agitation against the liquor traffic had become a well-organized movement. It was a movement to persuade people to stop drinking. John B. Gough was a famous advocate of personal abstinence and Father Matthew, the famous Catholic priest, was another."

"Finally some one suggested that as liquor drinking was a bad thing it would be well to prohibit men from selling intoxicating liquor."

An American Plan

"It was a very American suggestion. What was the Monroe Doctrine but the prohibition of king government from the Western Hemisphere? 'So men who had been active in persuading drinkers to stop drinking began to try to get their states to prohibit the selling of liquor. Lincoln Dow did that, for instance, in his State of Maine. Lincoln did it in 1855. 13 states went dry and the whole country would have undoubtedly gone dry but for the Civil War, when all the ground that had been won was lost."

"For then the Government needed money so badly to carry on the war that some one suggested one way to raise money would be to license the sale of liquor. It was for that reason the revenue bill licensing the sale of liquor was passed and it was for that reason that Lincoln went against his will, and under the promise that as soon as the war was over it would be repealed, signed it."

"But the liquor people saw their opportunity. The United States Brewers' Association was organized in 1862, and after the war they were able to prevent the repeal of the law which protected the liquor traffic. That was the second great tragedy of American history, when the Government of the United States entered into partnership with the liquor traffic by licensing it, taking money from it, and protecting it."

Agitation Is Renewed

"But the agitation against the liquor traffic began again, after a time, for all thinking people saw the harm it was doing. It put hundreds of thousands of Americans into bondage to the liquor habit. Every community had one or more of its brightest men ruined by liquor drinking."

"Rhodes in his History of the United States says every American family, however respectable, could show some victim of intemperance among its men. Every community had its saloons. They paid a license fee, but for every dollar they paid in license it cost the people \$30 to take care of the drunkards, paupers, insane and criminals they produced."

"The saloons were the allies of political corruption in the great cities. They constantly violated the law. The brewers were making their millions of dollars by making American drunkards. 100,000 drunkards died every year. But the liquor dealers had powerful lobbies at the state capitals and at Washington, and were spending \$2,000,000 yearly to protect the liquor business by every corrupt means in their power."

Illegal Sales in 1916

"Liquor was being sold in 177,000 legalized saloons, to say nothing of the thousands of places that were selling liquor illegally. In 1916, for instance, the brewers themselves reported that in the State of New York alone over 60,000 places were selling liquor illegally."

"Drinking among college students was widespread, a social survey showed. There was drinking among girls and women. Gertrude Atherton, writing in 1908, tells of the drinking of women and young girls at the sanitariums for their ailments."

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Spargo, Friend of Wilson, Comes Out for Hoover

Writer on Socialism Lauds G. O. P. Nominee's Stand on Government Ownership

WASHINGTON (AP) — Herbert Hoover is to make five more set addresses before his cause is submitted to the voters of the country Nov. 6. Four of them will be crowded into a space of 48 hours, during his flying trip back to his California home to vote. The fourth of these is to be delivered at Pueblo, Colo. This city was added to his itinerary, necessitating a complete shift of schedule between St. Louis and Palo Alto.

Instead of striking northwestward from St. Louis after his speech there Nov. 2, for Nebraska and Wyoming, the Republican Presidential candidate will cross Missouri overnight, then pass through Kansas from east to west, and then across Colorado and go diagonally across Utah to Ogden.

The Pueblo speech will be delivered at 7 p. m., Nov. 3, from a platform in the public square just outside the railroad station, and will be broadcast to the mountain states, as it will be the only address Mr. Hoover has delivered in those states since the opening of the campaign.

To Stop at Salt Lake City

While the special train will make a 15 minutes' stop at Salt Lake City, there will be no speech there as the nominee will adhere to his rule against political talks on Sunday. Senator Reed Smoot and other Republican leaders of Utah will join him there and confer with him during the run to Ogden.

The first address in the final drive of the campaign will be made in the public square at Cumberland, Md., at 8:25 p. m., Nov. 1, three and a half hours after the Republican standard bearer leaves Washington. It will be limited to a quarter of an hour and will be the only one made in Maryland during the campaign.

To Speak in Louisville

The night of Nov. 1 his special train will stop at Keyser, West Virginia, Walter S. Hallahan, national committeeman, and other leaders of the State, greeting the nominee during a five minutes' stop.

The next will be made at Louisville, where the nominee will spend an hour and a half Nov. 2, from 10:10 a. m. until 11:40 a. m., and will participate in an extensive street procession before speaking in front of the Jefferson County Court House.

After leaving Louisville, the nominee will cross over into Indiana, stopping for five minutes at North Vernon, at 1:05 p. m., and at Vincennes at 3:35 p. m. The next halt will be at 5:30 p. m., at Salem, Ill., the birthplace of William Jennings Bryan.

The train will reach St. Louis about 7:30 p. m., and remain until 11 p. m., with Mr. Hoover speaking for one hour, from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. This will be the major address of the trip and in it the nominee will give an extended exposition of his farm relief program and the manner in which he believes it would operate to ameliorate conditions in the great farming sections.

Four Stops in Kansas

In Kansas, stops will be made at Lomax, Herington, Scott City and Horace, with the exact hours yet to be fixed, except as to Lomax, where the train will arrive at 8 a. m., Nov. 3, and Herington, where the time of arrival is 12:15 p. m.

The first Colorado stop to be visited will be Eads, at 4:52 p. m., with the train leaving at 5:30 p. m.

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HOOVER PLANS FIVE SPEECHES ON WAY WEST

Address at Pueblo, Colo., on Nov. 3 Added to His Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — Herbert Hoover is to make five more set addresses before his cause is submitted to the voters of the country Nov. 6. Four of them will be crowded into a space of 48 hours, during his flying trip back to his California home to vote. The fourth of these is to be delivered at Pueblo, Colo. This city was added to his itinerary, necessitating a complete shift of schedule between St. Louis and Palo Alto.

Prague en Fête for Celebration of Anniversary

President Attends Gala at German Theater in Token of Rapprochement

PRAGUE—Czechoslovakia's tenth anniversary celebrations ended on Sunday night with Prague and the principal cities brilliantly illuminated, pictures of President Masaryk being exhibited everywhere. At the unveiling of the Ernest Denis monument, a French high official was present. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, emphasized the importance to Czechoslovakia of Denis's cultural work.

Later 25,000 children, assembled in the castle, were addressed by the President, who urged them to become good citizens, live temperately, avoid alcohol, live peaceably with other people, of whatever language, culture and religion, and bade them remember the words of their first president that truth prevails.

Army and airplane displays were held at the historic White Mountain in the presence of the president. Twenty immense canvases, entitled "An Epic of Slavdom," representing the life work of the Czech artist Alfons Mucha, depicting the chief epochs in Slav history, were exhibited here.

Bernard Shaw, writing to the dramatist Karel Capek, describes Czechoslovakia as a model European state respecting the treatment of minorities, ending with hopes that the Hungarian-Czechoslovak differences may be amicably settled. President Masaryk's presence at a gala performance in the German theater here is regarded as a magnificent gesture of Czech-German understanding within the Republic.

OPERA SINGER AIDS VETERANS

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The \$250,000 estate of Madame Schumann-Heink, of San Diego, will be sold and the proceeds used to help World War veterans of Minnesota. Mayor George E. Leach of Minneapolis announced.

Raskob and Davis Exchange Letters on Immigration

Smith's Stand Subject of "Debate" Between Leaders of Rival Parties

CHICAGO (AP)—Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee here has made public correspondence between James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, relative to Governor's Smith's stand on immigration. Permission for release of the correspondence was given by Secretary Davis as he passed through Chicago on his way to make a speech in Wisconsin.

Mr. Raskob first objected to a speech at Attica, Ind., in which the secretary said 2,000,000 foreigners were waiting to come to the United States, his stand being that Americans were interested in how many the laws actually permit to enter and not the number waiting to enter. Secretary Davis replied that he could not agree and his figures were obtained from available statistics.

A subsequent exchange of letters revolved principally about Governor Smith's attitude toward the 1890 quota basis for the immigration law. Quoting from the Democratic nominee's speech of acceptance, Secretary Davis said he thought it was "fair" to assume the Governor favors a restrictive immigration law based on the 1910 or 1920 census.

The Democratic chairman replied that the Governor in his Tennessee speech said "I do not favor any let-down at all—not in the slightest degree—in the present restrictive clause in the United States Immigration Act."

Secretary Davis then wrote Mr. Raskob, "I feel I have been fair in interpreting Governor Smith's attitude on the grave question of immigration. I fully believe his speech in New York in 1923 (committing himself as opposed to restrictive immigration, according to Mr. Davis) represents his real attitude on this subject, and that his statement to the contrary in St. Paul, Nashville and Louisville, together with explanations by yourself, Senator Robinson and others, are intended for political purposes only, which, as Governor Smith said in Chicago, 'is a great habit of our public men.'"

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SMITH PLEDGES SELF TO CHANGE PROHIBITION ACT

Vigorously Assails Hughes for Calling Issue 'Sham Battle'

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Governor Smith's attitude toward prohibition and his aims with regard to changes in the dry laws have been defined again by the Democratic candidate himself. In a speech here before a crowd estimated at 18,000 he denied all assertions of both Democrats and Republicans that he had nothing to say with the Eighteenth Amendment or the dry laws if he were elected President. Instead, he declared, he would carry the issue straight to the American people.

Governor Smith asserted that, just as he had been able to carry through policies in Albany despite an unfriendly Legislature, he would, if elected President, carry the wet-dry issue straight to the American people, and by direct appeal to them and by marshaling public sentiment and directing public opinion in Congress, he would bring about changes in these laws.

He roundly criticized the contention of Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State and former Governor of New York, that he could do nothing about prohibition if he were elected. Mentioning particularly the statement of Mr. Hughes in his Missouri speech that "we have a sham battle on prohibition," the Governor declared that if the kind of argument now advanced by Mr. Hughes had prevailed in the minds of the people of New York none of the things he had done in New York would have been accomplished.

Recites Own Record
There was a bit of pride in his voice as he recited his ability to force legislative bodies into line by going over their heads to the people with an issue. He told of his opposition to various features of his program in New York and then continued:

"Well, they have all been accomplished. Then a moment later he added: 'Governor Hughes need not worry—prohibition will be no sham battle.' The Governor went on to discuss his plan for a tariff commission that would make a thorough study of the whole question and make recommendations to Congress for all changes, thus taking the tariff out of politics. He drifted over to his plan for reorganization of the Government in Washington, much as he reorganized the one at Albany."

Vigorously Criticizes Hughes
Concerning the tariff, the Governor quoted Mr. Hughes as saying in respect to his plan that "if history is clear about anything, it is that you cannot take the tariff out of politics."

Going after Mr. Hughes with about the same fervor that he did after Senator Borah in his Chicago speech, the Governor said he was becoming the issues and trying to mislead the American public.

"Governor Hughes found fault with me," he said, "because I referred to the reactionary Republican leaders as Bourbons, who learn nothing and forget nothing. It seems to me that he is making good my statement for me. I do not have to offer any evidence. I will take his. . . . You cannot do anything about it. A man with constructive ideas for the betterment of conditions is either fighting a sham battle or he is trying to do something which cannot be done, or, as Mr. Hoover said, he is a Socialist."

No Sham Battle Over Dry Law
The Democratic candidate came to Philadelphia, however, to talk chiefly on prohibition in that wet Republican stronghold. It is on his wetness that he is depending more than any other single thing to make a showing for him in Philadelphia. He believes that many Republicans are more wet than Republican and for that reason he wanted to make it clear here that he means business on prohibition reform.

He quoted Mr. Hughes's statement that "we have a sham battle over prohibition," dropped the slip of paper to the table with a laugh, took off his glasses, and asked belligerently:

"A sham battle? What does Governor Hughes (he called him 'Governor Hughes' throughout) mean by that? Does he take the position that the American people are not concerned about prohibition? Does he mean to indicate they are satisfied with conditions as they exist today?" He then quoted Mr. Hughes further as qualifying his statement by admit-

ting the election of Governor Smith would intensify the demand for a change.

"How will my election intensify the demand for a change in the prohibition law?" he thundered. "By what process of reasoning does Governor Hughes believe it to be a sham battle? If I understand aright public sentiment in this country, there is nothing sham about this issue."

In explaining how he had forced through his program in New York State over the opposition of a hostile Legislature, the Governor gave an outline of how he would try to force prohibition reform on a hostile Congress.

To Carry Dry Law to People
"And how were they accomplished?" he asked, after recounting the things he had obtained from the Legislature against its will in the beginning. "By direct appeal to the people, by the marshaling of public sentiment, by the focusing of public demand for these things directly upon the legislative bodies."

He said Mr. Hughes had done the same thing and followed the same methods when he was Governor of New York, and that when he took issues to the people the people backed him up.

Governor Smith also attacked the one-time Secretary of State for saying he felt the election of Governor Smith would impede the efforts at enforcement of prohibition.

"What efforts?" he shouted. "The situation could not be any worse than it is today all over the country. Is he satisfied with it? Is he willing to take his place alongside Mr. Hoover and do nothing about it, except to call it a noble experiment?"

The Governor left prohibition with this and went into discussion of his plan to take the tariff out of politics. He said Mr. Hoover, in saying the people demanded a right to express themselves at the ballot box on tariff, could only have done so "for the purpose of beclouding the issue."

Republicans Seek Aid of Democrats
Lawyers Association Plans to Keep Registration Investigation Nonpartisan

Seeking to place its investigations of illegal registration and voting on "a plane above partisanship," the election committee of the Hoover-Curtis Lawyers' Association in Massachusetts has invited the co-operation of a similar group of Democratic lawyers. A letter to this effect was sent to Frank J. Donahue, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

The lawyers' group, designating itself the "special committee for a fair election," declared the purpose through such co-operation would be "not the persecution of the individuals of any one party, but to assure to all the people a fair and honest expression of the will of the qualified voters."

From information received at the Republican state headquarters, it is reported that several persons recently registered have sought to have their names taken off the voting lists since announcement was made that attempts at voting under illegal registrations would be prosecuted.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO HONOR MARINES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A total of \$250,000 has been raised toward the \$500,000 fund for the erection of the Navy and Marine Memorial in Washington, D. C., according to an announcement just made here by William F. Morgan Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the sponsoring organization. The fund, in hand, he said, were contributed by 2,000,000 school children and 30,000 adults.

The monument, the design for which has already been completed, will be the first national marine memorial in the United States, Mr. Morgan said. The casting of the bronze will be undertaken soon, he added, with a view to erecting the central portion of the monument before the end of the year.

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Merry little tune . . . gay little tune! And for grown-up people it's one that's full of the very breath of all childhood. Yet perhaps as your own son and daughter swing through its measures, their busy little feet may need support and guidance in their growth.

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Mr. Hoover Expresses Views to New England Electorate

Three Messages to People Outline Stand on Labor, Prosperity and Future Policy

In a series of copyrighted articles printed in the Boston Herald, addressed to the voters of New England, Herbert Hoover gives insight of his views on labor, on prosperity and on the encouraging phases of New England's industrial situation.

He advocates a further development of present governmental policies, pointing out, among other things, that it is easy enough to promise "joy rides on the road of political change," but that it is even easier thus "to lead the road to economic destruction." The three messages were printed as follows:

Message No. 1
"To the Voters of New England:
"The fundamental problem to labor is steady employment at increasing real wage, better conditions of labor, lower costs of living. These things can come about only in a prosperous country. The maintenance of proper wages and conditions of living through processes of collective bargaining has been and should be one of the bulwarks of labor."
"I for one am willing to trust the organized American workers to take care of their wages if we can keep our economic system in so healthy a state that there is a job for every man. No labor organization can advance wages or improve conditions of its members in the face of unemployment."
"The first necessity to every woman is that her man shall have a job. Organized labor cannot do its constructive work if one cannot pay the groceryman. Full employment, greater stability to employment and the advance of national standards of living through improved industry and commerce must be accomplished by the sound development of economic forces, supported by sound legislation."

American Federation of Labor
"It is my opinion that our Nation is very fortunate in having the American Federation of Labor. It has exercised a powerful influence in stabilizing industry, and in maintaining an American standard of citizenship. Those forces of the Old World that would destroy our institutions and our civilization have been met in the front line trenches by the Federation of Labor and routed at every turn."
"On this continent we are endeavoring to build up a civilization of our own. In doing this we have had to contend with two strong forces of the Old World—a different standard of living and a difference in culture. In meeting these conditions the American labor movement has rendered an important service."

"Considered from the point of view of public interest, it is fundamental that the basic wages of all employees should be at the very least adequate to maintain the employee and his family in health and reasonable comfort, with proper provision against sickness and old age and with adequate opportunity for the education of his children. When the wages of any group fall below this standard for any length of time, the situation becomes dangerous to the well-being of the state."

Ease of Criticism
The second message follows:
"Upon the opposition in this campaign falls the easy task of criticism, of picking those flaws in the existing order which will always exist here on earth in any governmental administration. Perfection in the individual or in a government, or in society, is not of this world."
"I presume our critics must advocate the taking of some different road from that which we are now traveling. Otherwise they have little reason for asking for votes. Promise

of joy rides on the road of political change is easy enough. But one thing is still easier. That is to find the political road to economic destruction. All that is necessary to do is to destroy confidence."
"There is always room for improvement; there is always need for further corrective legislation for constructive programs and policies. Otherwise there would be no progress. This improvement is to be brought about, however, not by a halt of policies which on the whole are working extraordinarily well, but by their future further development."

Education of Youth
"Another ideal which can only flower upon material prosperity is that every youth in our land should have opportunity to the highest education that skill can afford. It is the aspiration of every parent that his children shall have this fundamental of equal opportunity in entrance to life. For this land is dedicated to equal opportunity and every other endowment of youth to opportunity becomes minor compared with equal education. It is upon the security of employment to parents that children may be released from labor—it is upon the material prosperity of the country which provides the facilities of education. And from education comes that inspiration of the spirit that leads men and women from slavery to their surroundings, that leads nations to great destiny."

"One can look with confidence on the future of New England. I have no despair to offer to you."

Two Navy Dirigibles TO BE BUILT IN OHIO
AKRON, O. (AP)—Paul W. Mitchell, president of Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, has announced that Akron has been chosen as the site for the building of the two giant dirigibles for the United States Navy. Construction work on the hangar which will house the new ships, and the plants at which they will be built will be started as soon as the city of Akron provides the airport. Ground has been obtained at Fulton Field, now the city's airport, and money for its improvement has been provided through a \$900,000 bond issue.

There Exclusive Fashions typical of the Wanamaker Collection of Country Clothes
which women who have never before worn anything but custom-made clothes are choosing

British TWEEDS—
three-piece costumes . . . The costumes are typical of Chanel and "London Trades"—with wool jersey jumpers . . .
made in our own atelier . . . \$75 to \$125

Fine WOOL JERSEY—
two-piece frocks . . . that might have come from Chanel . . . so experienced are the French tailors, they follow Chanel—even to the printed silk scarf—and the typically Chanel colors we have chosen—as well as extremely smart natural shade, \$55 and \$65.

Pure Cashmere Sweater
completes the cardigan costume that has become a classic among the well-dressed! . . . This is a typical Wanamaker Specialization of Fashion . . . at a price . . . for the entire three-piece costume including the exquisite pure cashmere sweater . . . is \$37.50. Think of it!

John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Second floor, old building

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEAF, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WVIC

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skilled direction, and the highest intelligence in the United States. The courage and shrewd foresight of her business folk have formed the heritage of every state in the Union."
"We sometimes overemphasize the importance of certain industries to New England. Textiles are an indication of this. They represent about 18 per cent of your manufacturing output."

Need for New England
"For new England to adapt itself to the shifting currents set in motion by the disruption of the World War requires an intimate study of her economic problems, both as a whole and in each industry. It necessitates a searching inquiry as to what wastes may be eliminated, what markets may be commanded. Most industries in New England are still conducted with units of smaller size than are usually found elsewhere. But it is by no means an impossible task to mobilize and specialize with the higher degree of industrial and administrative skill that New England possesses."

"So far as the contention to the effect that New England manufactures should be moved nearer to sources of raw material and of power is concerned, I would say that, very obviously, the solution of such problems rests, of course, with each specific industry. In the past, native New England sagacity and resourcefulness have overcome formidable differentials and barriers confronting New England industries."

"With the changes coming with the Revolution, the Civil War, the opening of the West, and indeed with every profound change in economic currents, New England has shown the commercial imagination necessary not only to adjust her industries, but also to extend them on every side."

"In such a period of transition as the present, it is as a general principle altogether undesirable for the industries of any country to shift moorings. Such shifting economically in the long run may prove to be wasteful. They not only imply the moving or abandonment of plants and machinery and disturbance of the inherent skill that surrounds industry, but to a large extent they destroy invested capital and work large dislocations in the institutions that have been set up, such as homes, schools, churches, and the like. In other words, the shifting of an industry is not alone a matter of machinery. It constitutes also a serious social problem. It is in general undesirable."

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CHURCH-STATE IS MAJOR ISSUE, EDITOR BELIEVES

Dr. Dieffenbach Opposes Religion Entering Politics

Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach of Boston, editor of the Christian Register, whose discussion of church and state in politics during a speech before the Institute of Public Relations at Charlottesville, Va., in August, aroused considerable debate at the meeting, has made public a statement defining his position, the Associated Press reports. He predicted that more people would vote "on the question of church and state at the presidential election, Nov. 6, than on any other issue in this extraordinary campaign."

"Recent developments," he said, strengthen the opinion I expressed on the importance of religion in the minds of the citizens at the Institute of Public Affairs when I was misunderstood by those who did not get a clear report of my address. The past month there has been a display of more intelligence and restraint under provocation on the part of the voters, in coming to a decision on this subject, one way or the other, than many persons believed possible. But one who has faith in democracy and the plain sense of the people has no ground for fear."

Discuss Issue Frankly
"The best thing in this whole campaign is the fact that we now discuss the issue frankly. We have learned a fundamental truth—that the Nation is spiritual in its foundation and the corner stone is religious liberty. We can and do demand liberty without being called bigots or intolerant, when there is difference of opinion as to what is meant by liberty."

"There are those who believe that this country, led by a Roman Catholic President, would preserve and enlarge religious liberty, especially a man like Governor Smith. Others raise a question about the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church in this matter of church and state. They wonder about its probable effect on our Government. They oppose the Catholic theory of the primacy of the church over the state as enunciated, for example, by Prof. John A. Ryan in the volume, 'The Church and the State.' They are within their rights to take their stand. If they believe

that the doctrine of the absolute separation of church and state, in both theory and practice, is a paramount issue of the campaign, it is their duty to act accordingly."

Monarchic Religion
"Two theories of the relation of the church to the state have been contending with each other for hundreds of years, but we face the issue now for the first time. A monarchic religion such as the Catholic Church teaches, men say, is bound to be monarchic in its political practice. Protestants in great numbers hold this statement is true. They are opposed to the least encroachment of the monarchic idea in this Democracy. That is why we have the issue today."

Expressing the opinion that in the last month the situation "has been cleared up," Dr. Dieffenbach said: "We have carried and this fact, which poses the political idea of the Roman Catholic Church without opposing the Roman Catholic religion and the personal faith of the candidate."

Against a 'Catholic Party'
"I do not want to witness the rise of a Catholic party in this country, for it would lead inevitably to a Protestant party," he concluded. "That would be disastrous to the Democracy. They have Catholic parties in Europe, but in those countries they also have more than one opposing party, and this fact, with other conditions, makes a great difference. I hope we shall settle this church and state question so that we may go on undisturbed. We have learned that religion in the ordinary sense ought to be kept out of politics. The church and state issue, I am sure, we shall also solve, have done well in passing through these trying times. At first we were emotional because the issue was too new for us to understand. Now we know what we believe on either side and the whole situation is changed. The atmosphere is clear. I, for one, am very happy about it and prouder than ever of my country."

MIAMI FLYING SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON DEC. 1
MIAMI, Fla.—Three hundred Miami students will be enrolled in the Curtis Flying School when it opens here Dec. 1. It is possible that the school will be operated in conjunction with the University of Miami.

The school will be one of 10 which the Curtis Flying Service, a corporation with \$10,000,000 assets, will operate. During the winter all the students from the other schools will be transferred to Miami so that their aviation lessons will not be interrupted by the cold weather.

COLOMBIA AND PEACE PACT
BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Government has presented a bill to the Senate requesting authority for the adherence of Colombia to the Kellogg renunciation of war pact recently signed at Paris.

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DUCE PRAISES PROGRESS MADE IN SIX YEARS

Thousands of Public Works Enumerated in Message Read by Secretary

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—Signor Mussolini's message for the sixth anniversary of the Fascist revolution ended on a fighting note reminiscent of the earlier days of the movement.

The message, which was read by the party secretary, Signor Turati, to the assembled Black Shirts at Rome and was distributed Italy-wide, opens with a formidable list of 2800 public works completed to date under the emblem of the lictor. The items enumerated follow: 566 road works, 337 schools, 399 hydraulic installations, 165 land reclamations, 63 maritime works, 39 health institutions, 271 public buildings, and 510 various and minor undertakings.

The Duce describes this as "a document of accomplishment destined to last for centuries," and notes as three outstanding points of the Fascist policy in the past year, the monetary improvement, the constitutionalization of the Fascist Council, and the land reclamation project. Acclaiming that: "We face the seventh year in the exultation of victory," the Duce's message concludes: "With banners and muskets raised aloft, we salute Italy, for which we wish to work laboriously, silently, tenaciously, with only one cry—to make our enemies of all colors and parts tremble."

Signor Mussolini personally officiated at the revivification of the Roman sacrifice, he placing on the flames of the national altar a packet of scrip symbolic of the 142,000,000 lire of the public debt bonds given up by the Italians of all classes for the benefit of the state exchequer. He also attended the inauguration of two new ministers, of Education and Marine, in magnificent specimens of modern architecture, each covering over 1500 square yards.

All reports so far to hand indicate that the anniversary program was carried out throughout the country austere and without untoward incident.

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MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Ranges from New Small Figures to Zigzags



Zigzag patterns in a complete gamut of brilliant new colors . . . Diamond figures that would rival the splendor of a set of crown jewels . . . Small designs as they now predominate in London and Paris . . . In a collection of Wool Half-Hose at \$2 you will find an extensive array of the season's latest introductions.

Complete wool range \$1.00 to \$5.00
Lisle Half-Hose 75 cents to \$5.00
Silk or silk and lisle \$1.00 to \$6.00

THE MAN'S SHOP

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

EXPRESS ELEVATORS DIRECT

Students' Clothing Now in The Man's Shop

43,000,000 NAMES. ON VOTING LIST; GAIN OF 14,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Indicate the stay-at-home vote at 15 per cent. The estimated increase in actual votes cast nevertheless would be about six and one-half millions over 1924. This would make the estimated vote more than 35,500,000, compared with 29,091,417 four years ago.

More Women Voters

One of the surprising results noted in the 1928 tabulation is the tremendous increase in the number of qualifying women voters. Political leaders and state officials generally agree that the women will hold the balance of power. Every state has shown a startling jump in the female registration.

It has been impossible to ascertain the total number of women entitled to vote but, based on the known segregation of registration, it is estimated that in the larger cities women will cast between 35 and 45 per cent of the total vote. The percentage probably will be smaller in towns and rural sections.

New York native state of Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic standard bearer, leads with 4,875,721, compared with 3,256,319 persons who voted in 1924. The City of New York—stronghold of Democracy—alone showed a jump of more than a half million.

Pennsylvania Second

The old-line Republican State of Pennsylvania is second with 3,943,000 registrations, compared with 2,144,852 who voted four years ago. Illinois is third with 3,550,000, compared with 2,470,067. Ohio is next with an estimated registration of 2,750,000 compared with 2,016,237 voters in 1924, while California, home State of Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate, is fifth. The registration there is 2,313,516, compared with 1,281,773 who cast their ballots in 1924.

A development, unusual in American politics, is the great increase in the registration in the Democratic "solid South." For the first time in years the southern states are in the throes of a spirited presidential campaign and reports from every State indicate voters will flock to the polls as never before.

Texas probably will qualify 1,500,000 voters, in the opinion of Governor Moody, although he believes only 800,000 will actually cast their ballots. The Lone Star State, in 1924, cast 657,509 presidential ballots.

Women Vote Increases

While only a few states make an official attempt to tabulate the potential votes as to sex, figures available are very unusual. Striking an average of the male and female registration it is conservatively estimated that women will cast from 35 to 45 per cent of the total vote in the larger cities. In the rural districts this percentage probably will not be so high.

A few instances to indicate the general trend: Maryland reveals an increase of 72 per cent in the women registrants over 1924. Philadelphia shows an increase of 116 per cent. St. Paul, 72 per cent, Duluth, 46 per cent. St. Louis 35 per cent and Kansas 38 per cent.

Politicians of the past experience, while frankly expressing amazement at the registration figures for the 1928 election, talk confidently for public consumption of the benefits which will come to their candidate, but there is no doubt that privately there has been a big question mark hovering over the huge voters' lists for the managers of both parties.

Various schools of thought give various explanations for the sudden rush to the registration counters. One element says it's prohibition, another says it's the religious issue. Another says it's the farm relief, water power, tariff and a dozen other subjects which might affect various localities. And there are those who may contend that none of these are the issues—that the fight is one of personalities between Hoover and Smith.

But at any rate, it could be clearly seen that even before the conventions met and nominated the two major candidates that this was to be a campaign far different from any in past years. Smith and Hoover have been heard by nearly everybody either in person or by radio, and this is believed by politicians to have given marked stimulus to the eligible voters who were qualified to register.

Women Active in Campaign

In addition women of both parties have been driving hard with every argument to reach women are susceptible to have them qualify. They have filled the whole nation with arguments for Hoover and for Smith, and they have succeeded in drawing an unprecedented number of their sisters to the registration booths.

Then there are the first voters. There are first voters clubs everywhere, and even "get out the first voters clubs." Colleges and universities for young men and for young women are filled with Hoover and Smith clubs.

All in all, if this great outpouring of voters goes to the polls and if the contest is at all close, the determination of the winner may be

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delayed long enough to keep many on the anxious bench, even if the 15 per cent, which as a rule refrains from voting, remains at home.

Table of States

Following is the registration by states, compared with the vote in 1924:

State	1928	1924
Alabama	369,000	168,583
Arizona	105,332	75,981
Arkansas	343,553	125,522
California	2,313,516	1,281,773
Colorado	375,000	342,280
Connecticut	622,312	400,293
Delaware	139,088	80,885
Florida	259,000	109,184
Georgia	495,350	166,277
Idaho	182,000	148,295
Illinois	3,550,000	2,470,067
Indiana	1,453,000	1,212,290
Iowa	1,000,000	876,581
Kansas	750,000	582,435
Kentucky	850,000	615,322
Louisiana	370,000	121,461
Maine	207,000	182,192
Maryland	868,722	358,520
Massachusetts	1,728,773	1,258,900
Michigan	2,000,000	1,160,298
Minnesota	1,250,000	822,146
Mississippi	300,000	112,515
Missouri	1,504,000	1,307,585
Montana	245,000	144,423
Nebraska	750,000	464,160
Nevada	42,500	26,921
New Hampshire	230,000	187,760
New Jersey	1,771,000	1,088,084
New Mexico	130,000	112,500
New York	4,875,721	3,256,319
North Carolina	700,000	482,687
North Dakota	257,000	198,081
Ohio	2,750,000	2,016,237
Oklahoma	400,000	224,116
Oregon	427,448	254,458
Pennsylvania	3,943,000	2,144,852
Rhode Island	269,560	192,515
South Carolina	200,000	50,751
South Dakota	230,000	183,883
Tennessee	420,000	200,275
Texas	1,500,000	787,509
Vermont	170,000	135,590
Virginia	300,000	102,512
Washington	580,000	225,126
West Virginia	853,183	588,662
Wisconsin	1,000,000	840,772
Wyoming	100,000	79,500
Totals	43,044,257	29,091,417

William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, who for many years has made a close study of election figures, estimates that the potential number of voters "may not exceed 45,000,000" and that the total vote will be about 38,000,000. In a statement prepared for the Associated Press, he says:

"The total number of votes cast in 1924 was 29,091,417. The number of citizens of voting age in the United States according to the census of 1920 was 54,421,822. No doubt the number today is much greater, but this does not determine the number of persons entitled to vote. Registration and other qualifications in the various states are prerequisites to voting.

"The figures showing the total number of registered persons in the United States are not available. After eliminating all persons 21 years of age and over who are disqualified for one reason or another, the potential number of voters may not exceed 45,000,000.

No Basis for Computation
"There are no bases upon which the number can be computed with any degree of accuracy. The age basis is inaccurate and the segregation of the grand total of registered persons any discrepancy between the number of those voting and those not voting is conjectural.

"Reports throughout the country of greatly increased registration indicate a total vote at this year's election of 38,000,000."

Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-The-Vote Club of Washington, estimates a popular poll of 37,000,000. He believes the women's vote will be about 4,000,000 more than in 1924.

Big Increase in South
The "Solid South," which is experiencing the thrills of a vigorous presidential campaign for the first time in years, has qualified more voters than ever before. Registration in the southern states is different than that which prevails in other sections of the country. South Carolina, for instance, has a registration every 10 years. In most of the South, once the voter is registered, the registration holds good as long as he pays his poll tax. Payment of the poll tax, however, is not always a fair criterion to measure the registration and the voting. In Arkansas 345,687 persons paid a poll tax in 1924. Yet the total vote cast for President was only 138,532.

Texas, which is being watched closely by both Republicans and Democrats this year, has no registration of voters. Governor Moody estimates the voting strength at 1,500,000 but expects a vote of only 800,000, based on past experience. The poll tax receipts issued in 1924 were 1,195,239.

New Mexico Purges List
In New Mexico, the first real registration in its history has been put into effect this year and the lists are being purged in keeping with the provision of the new election code.

New York which is the scene of an

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel Blum, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. John F. Mills, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel Beale, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Barbara Beale, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel Beale, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel Beale, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel Beale, Glen Arbor, Mich.
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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

The Choice of 10,000 Overcoats

Burberry's stock of Overcoats exceeds 10,000 garments, and includes coats for every possible purpose, from the thinnest dust-coats to the thickest blizzard-proof travel coats.

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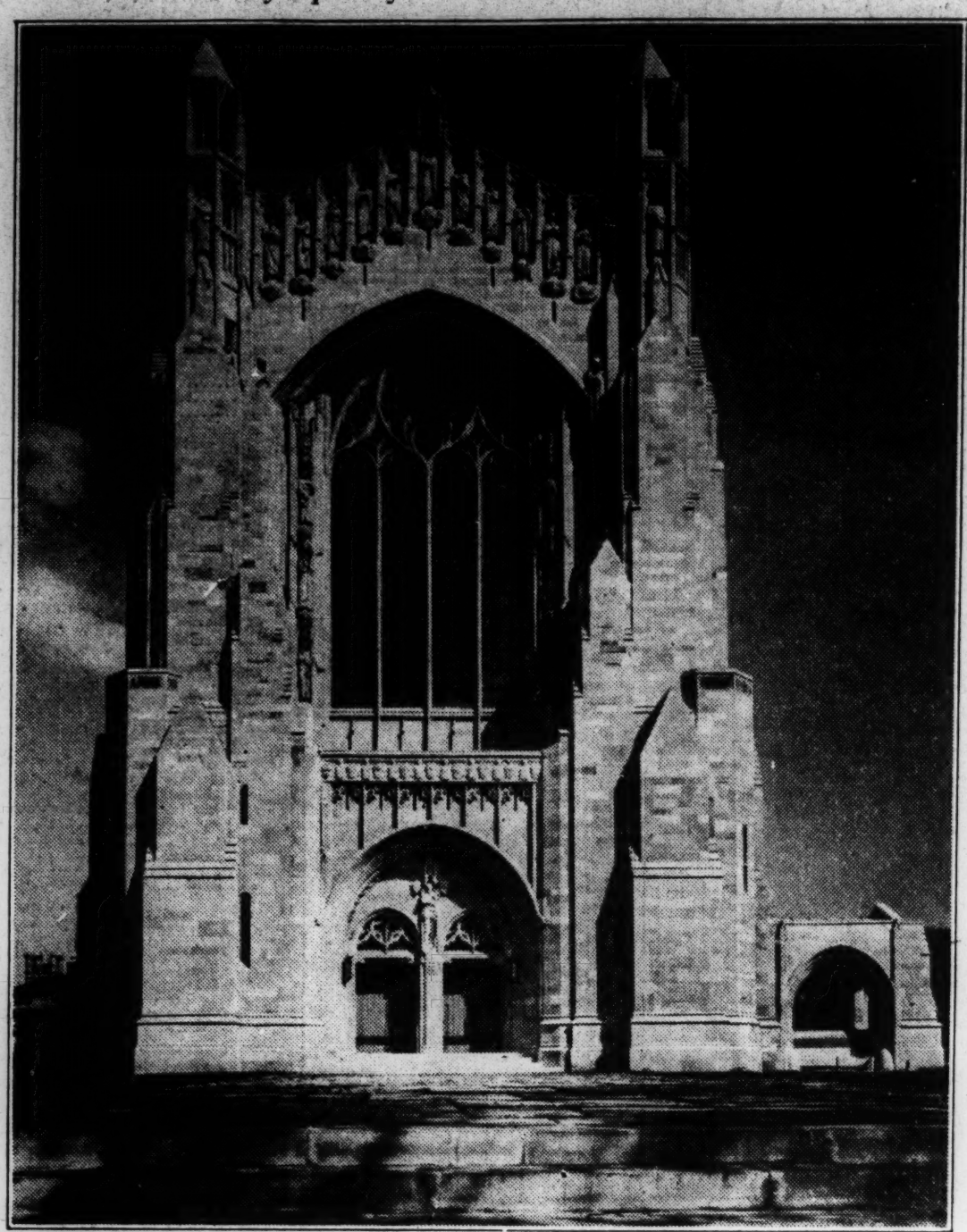
Overcoat and Weatherproof in One Garment

They ensure protection against rain, wind and every conceivable change of weather or temperature, yet, almost weightless and naturally ventilating, are the most comfortable coats for fine days.

Catalogue of Men's or Ladies' Coats sent on mention of Monitor.

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A Symphony in Gothic Architecture



The New Chapel of the University of Chicago Has a Conspicuous Setting Amid the Quadrangle of University Buildings, Its Tower Rising 207 Feet. It Was Designed by the Late Bertram G. Goodhue and is the Gift of John D. Rockefeller Sr.

intense battle for the prize of 45 electoral votes, has shown an enormous jump in registration. Both major political parties are claiming the benefit of the increase. The total "up-state" potential vote in the Empire State, which is normally Republican, is about 19 per cent over the 1924 figures. In the city of New York, a consistent Democratic stronghold, the registration leaped from 1,500,113 in 1924 to 2,023,654 this year, an increase of more than 34 per cent.

California, the home state of the Republican standard bearer, also has shown a substantial climb. The vote of four years ago was 1,281,773 and the 1928 registration is 2,313,516.

Increase in Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania, bulwark of Republicanism for generations, which was visited Oct. 27 by a Democratic presidential nominee for the first time in years, has kept company with other populous states in the East in the steady, upward registration trend.

The 1928 figures are 3,943,000, compared with the vote four years ago of 2,144,852. Philadelphia has registered this year 424,044 men and 306,453 women, compared with the vote of 235,579 males and 141,743 females in 1924.

The following table showing this year's registration by sexes in other large cities furnishes food for thought for the politically minded:

City	Men	Women
St. Louis	204,739	187,076
St. Paul	81,013	68,892
Baltimore	188,168	139,115
Portland, Ore.	77,742	67,317
Duluth	26,396	23,244

Chicago shows a registration this year of 1,386,631, compared with the vote of 1,064,995 four years ago.

Largest Foreign Vote
The so-called foreign vote, center of conflicting claims by the rival major parties, will be the largest in history, according to the Foreign Language Information Service of New York City, which has completed a survey of 852 publications printed in 16 languages. The total number estimated is 7,500,000, compared with 6,200,000 in 1920.

In some states, notably New Jersey and New York, there have been charges of fraudulent registration. Boards of election have thrown out many thousands of alleged illegal

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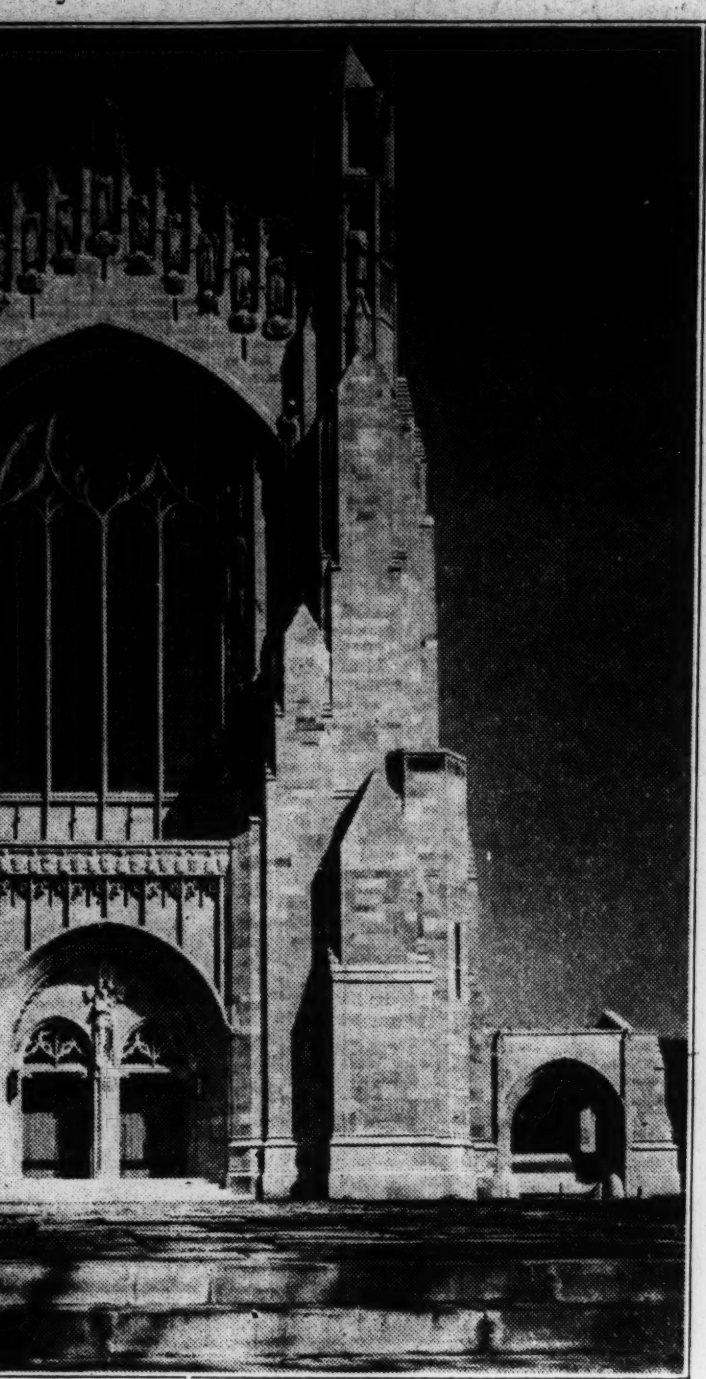
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A Symphony in Gothic Architecture



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increase in the registration figures from over 29,000,000 four years ago to 43,000,000 this year.

"I sincerely hope that this interest as shown in the registration will continue to election day, and that there will be a corresponding increase in the percentage of those who registered to vote, as the right to vote is an obligation which should be considered almost sacred by all citizens who possess it."

Efforts to get a statement from Governor Smith, at Mr. Raskob's home at Claymont, Del., where the Governor was a week-end guest, failed, it being explained that the Governor was too busy on his Baltimore address.

Chicago Chapel Has Commanding Site on Campus

Structure Just Dedicated Is
Regarded as of Notable
Beauty of Design

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Dedication of the new chapel at the University of Chicago on Oct. 28 marks the completion of what is considered to be the greatest effort in Gothic architecture of the late Bertram G. Goodhue, and is the culminating feature of a gift of \$10,000,000 made to the university by John D. Rockefeller Sr.

Erected on a broad park boulevard called the Midway amid the quadrangle of university buildings, with its tower rising 207 feet above the street and its double outlines of great proportions, the chapel has a commanding position on the campus.

It thus fulfills the request of its donor that at least \$1,500,000 of his last gift in 1910 was to be "used for the erection and furnishing of a university chapel" which should be architecturally the central and dominant feature of the university group, and thus "proclaim that the university in its ideal is dominated by the spirit of religion."

The chapel has several distinctive features—the huge scale of its bays and lancets, the richness of the sculptural decorations, the color and originality in the vaulted ceiling, the rugged sincerity of the construction.

Windows tinted in shades of amber, mauve, and pale blue harmonize with the gray woodwork of the pews and give a soft mellow light to the interior. The unusual carving on the woodwork was done by Alois Lang, a cousin of Anton Lang, the woodcarver of Oberammergau. On iron supports projecting from the piers hang antique lamps reminiscent of old glass lamps in ancient eastern churches.

The treatment of the vaulted ceiling in colored glazed tile was never attempted before in Gothic buildings, Prof. Goodspeed observed.

BIG STORE FOR CALGARY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALGARY, Alta.—Evidence of the proposed extension of the activities of "The Ancient and Honourable Company of Gentlemen Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," known as the Hudson Bay Company, was given recently by the zone manager, P. J. Parker, who stated that the company would be prepared to spend over \$1,000,000 in store extension in Calgary during 1929.

"The stupendous task undertaken by the Associated Press in compiling a statement of the registration throughout the country should be applauded by all citizens. Every effort of this kind which tends to stress the importance of the franchise does much toward educating the citizens of the United States with respect to the great responsibilities that go with the privilege of voting."

"Regardless of the outcome of this campaign, there can be no question but that great good has been accomplished in the direction of stimulating the people to take a more active part in politics, because this is the only manner in which the future destiny of the country can be determined."

"It is most important to the future well-being of our country to note an

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Raskob's Statement
NEW YORK (AP)—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has given the Associated Press the following statement on the great increase in registration figures for 1928:

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANY UPSETS IN
EASTERN SCORESSeveral Teams Drop From
List of Undeclared Foot-
ball Season Records

Upsets, particularly among the major football teams and embracing many of the undeclared teams, featured the eastern gridiron contests last weekend. After Saturday's results, only six eastern eleven remain undefeated—United States Military College, Carnegie School of Technology, New York University, Princeton and Georgetown.

The three outstanding upsets of the East were the victories of West Point over Yale, 18 to 6, United States Naval Academy over University of Pennsylvania, 6 to 0, and Harvard over Dartmouth, 19 to 7. In the first instance only were the teams ranked even before game time, but the size of the score run up by Army created the surprise. Incidentally, previous to Saturday, Yale, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania were among the list of undefeated, and in the case of the last-named, unscathed.

Yale outshined Army, particularly in the second half with nine first downs to two and ended the game on Army's one-yard line; but its only score came as a result of a fumble by C. K. Cagle '30. This same individual, however, was seemingly the difference between Yale and Army, for he raced through the entire Yale team on two occasions for touchdowns with runs of 50 and 75 yards. The other Army touchdown was made by C. C. W. Allan '29 on an intercepted pass. Army's fine forward pass defense kept Yale somewhat subdued.

Harvard Line Superior
Harvard, by superior line play, better team power and an early aggressiveness, rather than by brilliancy, scored a touchdown in the first and another in the second period. Dartmouth's forward passing was continually a threat and when the Green made the score, 7 to 12, early in the final quarter, it looked like a chance for the New Hampshire contingent; but the Crimson retaliated with a march straight down the field for its third and final touchdown. Harvard crossed the Dartmouth goal line on two other occasions, but penalties called them back.

All season critics have looked for the Navy eleven to prove a factor in Eastern football despite its poor start, but even the Navy's fondlest hopes hardly dared look for its 6-to-0 victory Saturday against University of

Three Backfield Stars Who Are Helping Harvard



Capt. A. E. French Jr. '29

T. M. Gilligan '31

David Guarnaccia '29

Pennsylvania. The Annapolis touchdown came on a perfectly executed forward pass—J. W. Gannon '31 to Paul More '30—and the latter raced 15 yards to cross Penn's goal line. At times the Red and Blue deception crowded the Navy back to its own territory; but the Midshipmen always tightened at the crisis.

The victory of New York University over Colgate was not unexpected; but the margin of the score, 47 to 6, was. The violet-clad eleven scored in every period and more than evened up with the up-state eleven for the game of last year. The big Lafayette eleven, previously unscathed in this season, met an alert West Virginia eleven that took advantage of two Lafayette fumbles for a touchdown and field goal, and then added another touchdown late in the final period on an intercepted forward pass.

Although generally favored to defeat Cornell, Princeton had its difficulties and managed to triumph by the margin of a field goal only, kicked by D. A. Lowry '30 in the third period while standing on Cornell's 16-yard line. Each team worked into scoring positions, but the defense held. The game lacked any semblance of the spectacular. Carnegie Tech barely managed to keep its season's slate clean through Pittsburgh's faulty defense against forward passing as one successful Tech pass placed the ball on the Panther three-yard line from where it was carried over in three tries and with that touchdown went the city title for 1928.

Brown Barely Wins
The leading small college eleven of New England—Tufts—undefeated since the 1925 season, had its string broken, but not without a stalwart effort by the Medfordites against a stronger and heavier Brown University eleven. Only in the closing moments of the game, when the Providence eleven scored its third touchdown, did Tufts lose by a score of 19 to 13. Boston College, early season conqueror of the Annapolis eleven, defeated Boston University, 27 to 7. Georgetown, undefeated and high-scoring eleven of the East, with a total of 240 points passed placed the ball on a 6-to-6 tie. Like Tufts, Williams College, another undefeated small New England eleven, met its victor in New York Saturday when the powerful Columbia team won by a score of 20 to 6, although Williams trailed only 6 to 7 at half time. An advertised avalanche of forward

passes by Syracuse failed to materialize in the game with Pennsylvania State College Saturday and, instead, the Nittany Lions were the users of the forward with 15 completed out of 26 tried. Syracuse scored early in the game, but the Penn eleven came forth in the second half and tied it up, the game ending 6 to 6.

Bucknell, hitherto undefeated this season, met a factor in the Gettysburg eleven and was defeated in the last period when the Bunnies scored two touchdowns and capitalized the after points to win by a score of 14 to 12. Lehigh defeated Muhlenberg, 13 to 7, after having been defeated by the Cardinals and Quakers the past four years.

Colby Beats Bowdoin
Among the little college elevens of New England the leading upset Saturday was the victory in the Maine State rivalry of Colby over Bowdoin by a score of 14 to 0. The other Maine State game saw University of Maine defeat Bates, 46 to 0. The University of Maine eleven, with the exception of a scoreless tie with the Connecticut Aggies and a defeat from Yale, has won its games this season and has yet to score a point. Norwich University added another victory to its list by defeating Middlebury, 13 to 7, and has now won three, tied one and lost only to Dartmouth in the opening contest.

In the opening game of the "Little Three" between Wesleyan and Amherst, the score resulted in a 20-to-20 tie. The game was rather tame, played and the "breakers" were all that furnished the spectacular. Wesleyan tied the score in the last two minutes to tie the game. Wesleyan defeated Springfield, 6 to 0, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Worcester Tech teams played to a scoreless tie. Lowell Textile won its fourth game of the season Saturday defeating Rhode Island State, 21 to 0. Only a scoreless tie, with the exception of Aggies' blunders the Lowell season record.

FOUR-TEAM GROUP NEXT FALL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO.—At a meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union the members of the University of Western Ontario, 1927 intermediate champions, for senior rating was favorably considered and a recommendation will be forwarded to the annual meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, that a four-team group along with University of Toronto, Queen's University and McGill University.

SCOTLAND IS SOCCER WINNER
GLASGOW, Scot. (AP)—Scotland defeated Wales by 4 goals to 2 in an international soccer match played Saturday at Ibrox Park. Of the international series between the two countries which began in 1870, Scotland has won 33 matches, Wales 6, and 10 have been drawn.

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College Football Scores

*DAVID
GUARNACCIA '29*

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

Frances Elizabeth Willard, the Home Protector

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, heroes of war.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow men; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

FROM the cities in the eastern United States many roads, like long arms, stretched out toward the friendly West. Over these roads, which only a few years before had been mere trails made by rough miners and sturdy pioneers, countless feet stepped westward. Horses, dragging great heavy covered wagons, and oxen and cows, patiently plodding onward, had tramped down the paths until they became broad highways through the wilderness and plains.

On one of these roads, leading from Berlin, Ohio, to Wisconsin, in the spring of the year 1846, three white-headed prairie schooners, or covered wagons, slowly made their way.

Josiah Willard, the father of the family, drove the first wagon, fearlessly leading the way to a new home in a land rich in promise. In the second rode Oliver, the 12-year-old boy, driving his gentle, strong horse with a serious air as though the whole comfort of the family rested upon his shoulders.

In front of Mrs. Willard, who was driving the last prairie schooner, sat two little girls. Frances, a golden-haired, blue-eyed child of 7, and Mary, her little 4-year-old, chubby sister, sat comfortably in the midst of many feather pillows on top of their father's old-fashioned desk. And behind, not too far away from the last wagon, Pido, their faithful St. Bernard, followed patiently.

Along the Road

Everywhere along the way, men were chopping down trees to build their log huts, women were washing their children's clothes and the children were minding the cows or playing on the warm ground, for it was June. From the trees, the songs of hundreds and hundreds of birds rang, rabbits hurried across the beaten road and chipmunks chattered saucily at them from some pile of stones or hollow log.

And so, for 30 days, with the exception of Sundays, this little caravan traveled onward, over corduroy roads and smooth prairie roads between great endless fields of tender green wheat but a few inches high. As their way brought them to the end of Lake Michigan they saw in the distance a small cluster of houses huddled together near the shore. It was Chicago. But as there were great mud puddles and holes all about and the signs near these holes read, "No bottom here!", Mr. Willard and his family turned aside and driving on the outskirts of the town, they headed northward.

Onward and onward they went until at last they reached the town of Janesville, Wisconsin. Not far from the town on the bluff of the Rock River, where fertile prairies stretched away from green forested hills, the family decided to build their new home in a small cluster of evergreen trees.

For a time while the house, which was a real one and not a log cabin, was being built, the Willards lived in the town. But as soon as the framework was up, before the windows were in and before the whole roof was on, the family moved in.

And, as the years passed the children grew to love their happy home in the trees more and more. Virginia creeper climbed the porch pillars and roses clambered over the trellis. And all about the house were mysterious paths running here and there where the children loved to play.

As there was no schoolhouse, Mrs. Willard sat aside one room of the rambling house and Mr. Willard fitted it out with desks which he made himself.

One day Frances grew rather tired of staying at home and she wished that she could go somewhere.

"I would like to go somewhere," she said. "I would like to see the world." But after a few minutes' thought she surprised her brother and sister by saying:

"But even though we do have to LIVE in this world we do not have to THINK inland!"

A New Game
Oliver and Mary were very much pleased, for Frances had thought of a new game. They clambered upon the roof of the henhouse and fastening a stick crosswise across its peak, they made believe that they were steering a ship. In their minds, they traveled to many lands that day.

They passed through storms and gales, through fog and rain and finally landed safe and sound on the top of their father's henhouse.

And then came a time when Frances disappeared with several pencils and a thick pad of paper, each day. Even though Oliver and Mary ran down the many paths around the house, and even though they hunted in every cranny and nook and hole they would be apt to find her, they could not see her. One day when Oliver had watched Frances as she started out with a pencil and paper, he and Mary followed.

Suddenly they came to a wooden sign tacked to the great oak tree.

"EAGLE'S NEST. BEWARE!" they read. Looking up, they saw Frances perched in the very top.

"Come down," they cried. "I can't," answered Frances. "I'm writing a book of adventure."

But as Oliver coaxed and begged, Frances came down out of the tree. "Let's play Fort-City," said Oliver. "All right," Frances agreed, for as Oliver always wanted to play "Fort" and Frances liked to play "City," they had agreed to make it into one game, Fort-City.

"We'll draw up a set of laws," said Oliver.

And after much chewing of pencils and waste of paper Oliver and

Frances made a set of rules. The first one was, "There will be no saloons in our city and so we shall not need a jail."

For, although the Willard children had been brought up in a very happy home by a kind mother and wise and religious father, they heard the conversation of their elders. They heard about the evils of the saloons, shops where rum and strong drink were sold, they heard how men went into these shops before going home and spent their hard-earned wages for drink. The children heard from other children that drink made their fathers cross and unkind, and how they had very little to wear, and so, Frances and Oliver and Mary, too, decided that they would not allow a saloon in Fort-City.

In the family Bible Mr. Willard had written:

To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring;
So, here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

Underneath the family had each signed their names. So, you see Frances early in life took her stand against saloons and those who sold strong drink.

Then, when she was 14 years old, Frances went to a real school. It was built of brown logs and looked like a big ground nut. The teacher was a young man who had just graduated from Yale College and in this school Frances learned to love and understand Shakespeare.

The next year Frances and her sister both went to a girls' school in Janesville. Then, when she was 18 years of age, she went to the Milwaukee Female College, where her father was professor of history. But her father thought that he would rather have his girls go to Northwestern Female College in Evanston, Illinois.

At college Frances became the leader of the girls just as she had always been the leader in the childish games at home. She formed societies and initiated the girls, just as the boys did, and became the head in all of their sports and athletics.

All the time she had been going to school and college she had had one thing in her mind. She WOULD be a force for good in the world. And as there were but very few ways for girls to get out into the world she decided to choose the best one. She made up her mind to be a teacher.

And so, when she was 21 years old, she was a great success. She formed her own system among her pupils and each one promised to live so that she would be an example to every other girl. Each girl promised to do all that she could to bring peace into the world.

The Women's Crusade
It was while Frances Willard was dean of the Women's College in Northwestern University that the Women's Crusade began. At first it was only a tiny band of women who went to saloons and sang and prayed that the sale of rum and strong drink be stopped.

When the women in Chicago, the little town amid the mud holes which Frances had passed when she was a little girl on her way to her new home in Janesville, and which was rapidly growing into a large city, heard about the Women's Crusade they, too, started out. But when they formed in a body and marched down the street, they were treated very roughly by some rude men.

Frances Willard was very much upset by the news that women could not form together and start out on a crusade to protect their homes without being pushed and jostled and jeered at.

She began to give her classes compositions to write on prohibition and the law which had been passed in Maine stopping the sale of liquor. Then she began to make speeches, and as she was a great speaker, she helped the Women's Temperance Crusade very much. She said that the crusade was everybody's business but most especially it was the women's war against an evil which destroyed the home.

For by this time Frances had been around in the world. She had seen homeless waifs on the street begging for food, she had seen many families sitting in front of a poor desolate house. And when she had asked why the children begged and why the poor families were put out of their homes, she found that in nearly every case the father spent his time and money in the rum shops. Little children sometimes had no warm clothing even though their fathers earned good wages, for before they reached home they had spent it in some saloon. And there were many places to spend their money, for saloons were dotted all around.

Frances Willard said that mother love could work wonders, and that if women were banded together they could work miracles with their mother love. She said that she supported the Temperance Crusade with all her heart. And it she had more time she would like to do more to help. In a short time the president of the Northwestern College and Frances disagreed, and Frances will places to spend their money, for

lady was free to become first, secretary and then president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"When Women Vote"
Then Frances Willard remembered a conversation which she had heard long ago in her home at Janesville. Her father had been speaking about the law which had been passed in Maine stopping the sale of liquor and he had wondered if Wisconsin would

ever be able to get rid of the saloons. Frances's mother had answered: "Yes, Josiah, when women vote," and she had gone on rocking her little one. But Frances had not forgotten it.

And she knew that no matter how hard women worked for temperance and the closing of saloons they would never be able to close them until they had the right to vote. The more she thought about it the more she was sure that if she could get the women to vote, they would be able to close them. And she knew that if she could get the women to vote, they would be able to close them. And she knew that if she could get the women to vote, they would be able to close them.

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A Beautiful Little Room, With a Silver Lamp Standing on a Table Near the Window.

The House Next Door

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

Chapter VII

[The House Next Door had been empty for some years. Michael, who was a lonely, imaginative little boy, used to make up tales to himself about it. But when his cousin Clara arrived she insisted on exploring his dream house, and on their second visit they found that a hop-picker and his little boy were using the house. Clara and Michael decided to do all that they can to help them, and they became quite friendly.]

ONE morning, a few days later, Mrs. George took Clara down to the village barber's to have her hair trimmed, and Michael was left at home. He had got several fresh odds and ends in a paper bag for Trot, so he thought he would just run in and leave them on the dresser next door. Each day, so far, he and Clara had managed to take something in to Trot and Mr. Trot.

He went out into the back lane and squeezed through the hole in the hedge, and pushing his way through the wilderness of long grass, weeds, and bushes, he opened the back door of the house and went in. In the center of the kitchen he stopped, frowning. Something was different.

The oven door was ajar, but there was no oil-stove inside. The kettle had disappeared from under the sink. With a sudden sense of dismay, Michael opened a cupboard door. The cupboard was quite empty! He ran across to the other cupboard and opened that. Empty also! He looked in the pantry. The pot of golden chrysanthemums had gone.

From room to room he ran, glancing anxiously round. Then up the stairs he went and into all the upper rooms—except the little back room with the round window, which he never would enter because he wanted to imagine it different from the rest of the house.

The Little Back Room
He paused outside the door of this room. Had Trot and Mr. Trot put all their belongings in there? But why should they have done so? No. They had gone—they must have gone away, he thought, and taken all their belongings with them.

But why should they have gone so suddenly? Could it be that they didn't trust him and Clara? It surely couldn't be that. Had somebody else found out about their living in the empty house, and so they had had to go away at once?

Supposing they had moved all their

belongings into this little back room. He ought to see. He ought to push open the door and look inside the little room—but he didn't want to. It was the only corner of his dream house left to him.

He shut his eyes. He could see the room now as he always imagined it—a beautiful little room with a silver lamp standing on a table near the window, and a small boy like himself, only somehow different, sitting on a footstool by a glowing fire. Behind him in an arm-chair sat a lady with a lovely face and shining hair. She was his mother, and the boy's head was leaning against her knee. She rested one hand on her son's shoulder. Michael thought of his own mother, far away in India. The lady was very like her. Michael's lips quivered.

He knew that the lady was not really there in the little room—he knew that the boy like himself was not there either—but he didn't want to see that the room was cold and empty and covered with dust. So long as he didn't look he could go on saying to himself, "Well, I've never looked in the little room—the boy like me might be in there."

Opening his eyes he thrust his hands into his pockets and turned away. But he had not gone more than a dozen steps when he thought of Clara. She would say, "And did you look in every room in the house?" And he would be obliged to answer, "All but one, Clara." How could he explain why he hadn't looked in that particular one? Clara would be so indignant with him—so scornful. She would say, "So you were afraid to look in."

Afraid? He wasn't afraid. Yes, he was. He was afraid of spilling his dream, which he knew wasn't true. . . .

Well, it couldn't be helped. He would rather keep his dream, and face Clara's scorn. He went on slowly down the stairs.

At the bottom he stopped. Supposing, if he looked inside the room he found he could help Trot and Mr. Trot in some way. He hadn't thought of that before. They must have been in some sort of trouble to vanish so completely. Supposing he could help them! He shouldn't leave anything undone that might help them.

Once more he turned, and mounted the stairs. His mind was made up. Reaching the top of the stairs he walked to the door, and without a

moment's hesitation pushed it open and went in.

The room was quite empty! Cold and cheerless, with dust upon the window ledge.

Michael stood and stared. He could feel a funny lump in his throat, and the room began to look all blurred.

He walked across the room to a cupboard by the fireplace, and turning the key opened it and looked inside. But there was nothing inside the cupboard. He was about to close it again when he noticed that the dust on the floor of the cupboard, and indeed out on the floor of the room, had a disturbed look. It looked as if somebody had been walking about in the room recently, or as if something had been dragged over the dusty floor.

"I expect Trot was up here yesterday," Michael thought to himself, and moved over to the window and looked out through the trees to the glimpse of his own bedroom window next door. He stood gazing for a few seconds, then turned and hurried out of the room and down the stairs.

James Dagger and Mr. Huff
After a while Michael made his way onto the porch and sat down and looked at the stone dogs—James Dagger and Mr. Huff.

"James Dagger," he said, "I wish I knew where Trot had gone. You must have seen him go. I wish you could tell me."

A little breeze rustled importantly through the tall trees in the garden, and then all was still again.

"Trot hasn't got any home. I wish he could have stayed here, Mr. Huff," said Michael, looking wistfully at the stone dog with the kind eyes. And both dogs gazed steadily ahead of them, one with kind eyes and the other with eyes that were brave.

"Tell me about yourselves, then," said Michael presently to the dogs. "I'll lend you my voice if you like," he added, obligingly.

Michael gave a little cough and then began to speak in a low, gruff voice, playing the sort of game he liked playing with himself. "My name is James Dagger," he said, "and once upon a time I belonged to a fisherman, and one stormy night there was a fishing boat wrecked on some rocks, and the fisherman tied a message onto my collar and told me to run to the coast guard station to help while he rowed out in a little boat by himself to save the men on the rocks. And I ran through the wind and the rain and I got to the coast guard station and barked and barked and the man came out and read the message on my collar and called some other men and they all rushed down to the shore. And everybody was saved."

Then there flashed into Michael's mind a tale Mrs. George had once told him, and it seemed to him a very suitable one for this occasion. He changed his voice, and spoke in a softer, higher tone. "My name is Mr. Huff," he said, "and I belonged to a grocer. He was a very kind man and he used to give away biscuits to children who looked hungry. And one evening an old lady was in the shop buying some lard, when another old lady came in and they both looked at each other, and one said, 'Why, it's Kitty!' And the other said, 'Why, it's Mary!' And they both began to cry because they were sisters and they hadn't seen each other for 40 years. And the grocer said, 'There, there!' And he asked them into the back parlor, and his wife was so kind to them and so pleased that she began to cry too."

Mr. Huff's voice stopped suddenly. There was a long silence.

When Michael spoke again it was in his own voice, but very quiet, and husky. "Oh, James Dagger and Mr. Huff," he said, "I've looked in the little room—and it's empty!"

(To Be Continued)

Word Chess
Let words to fill these blanks be found.
Spelled different, but alike in sound.
And could there be a hope more—
Than to suppose a weather—
Could guide to precious mineral—

Key to Puzzle
Answers to Word Chess.
Whether, wether, weather.

TOBHR SOCKO OTO
NYAM HTE LISPO

The Letters in Each Group Can Be Rearranged to Form a Word, and When the Resulting Words Are Placed in the Right Order, You Will Find the Maxim Little Maxie Mixer Mixed. The Illustration Furnishes a Clue. Maxim Published Oct. 18—Little Santama Are Great at Growing.

The Mail Bag

San Leandro, California

Dear Editor:
Our school is starting a library, and we can think of no stories that we should like to share with our school friends as well as Snubs, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Ralph Berzengren's stories. So can you tell us where we may be able to buy any of these books?

We are enjoying "The House Next Door" and can hardly wait for the Monday Monitor to come.
Marjorie and Charles D.

[Milly-Molly-Mandy is published by Sully & Co., New York (price \$1.25). A new book of Snubs is also to appear in a week or two (price \$1.50) from the same publishing house. We must ask Mr. Berzengren to put his stories in a book, too.—Ed.]

Portage, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I read it every time it comes, and the Children's and Young Folks' pages and the Children's Corner, and I enjoy them all so much.

Our city is called Portage because two explorers, Marquette and Joliet, portaged their canoes from the Fox River to the Wisconsin River, near where Portage now stands.

I am 11 and in the 4th grade at school. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 4 years old. We have just a small hall now, but soon we are going to build a church.

I have a police puppy and her name is Sally Anne but we call her "Sally, Sally, of our Alley." A fine name isn't it?

I should like to hear from a girl of my age in any foreign country.
Betty B.

Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Editor:
I enjoy the Children's Page, My brother and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

Last Sunday we went to see a tree that someone carved a Quaker on 100 years ago. The tree has no leaves and has turned brown. You can see his umbrella and the buckles on his shoes. There are also two bird houses that were carved with it. I am sending a picture I drew of it. I am 8 years old.
Barbara F.

[Thank you for your picture, Barbara.—Ed.]

Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:
I am 9 years old and am in the fourth grade at school. I like Snubs and Waddles and all the stories.

I should like to correspond with the little boy who lives in Hollywood and signs his name, Manning S. I should like to exchange stamps with him. Perhaps he would write me about the movies.

I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence, R. I.
Charles M.

[Send in your letter to Manning, Charles, and it will be forwarded.—Ed.]

Rensselaer, New York

Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I live across the Hudson River from Albany, which is the capital of New York State.

I have a sister 6 years old and we go to the Sunday school in Albany. We have a pet turtle and have a great deal of fun. I am 11 years old and take music lessons.

I love the Monitor and enjoy the descriptions of the states, and best of all our friends, Snubs and Waddles.
Elizabeth R.

[Send in your letter to Manning, Charles, and it will be forwarded.—Ed.]

Belmont, Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Editor:
I am a little British girl. I am 6 years old and was born in the north of Assam, but I live in New Zealand now. I wonder if there is any little girl or boy that would write to me from London, or India? I like the Children's Page very much, especially Snubs, Our Dog.

The following would like to receive letters:
Betty M. (7), Providence, R. I.—from Virginia.
Claudia S. (9), (will you please send your full name and address, Claudia?)
Lucille H. (9), Olive, Calif.
Judson M. (10), Providence, R. I.—from Florida.
Maurice S. (11), Grantham, Lincoln, England—from Germany.
Elsie P. (11), Beloit, Wis.—from abroad.
Marguerite P., Wollaston, Mass.—especially from China or Japan.

Answering Letters
If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

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HEAVY BUYING OF SECURITIES IS CONTINUED

Radio Shares in Particular Demand—Trading Is Broad and Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(AP)—Marking up of the call money rate from 7 1/2 to 8 per cent slowed up the resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market. Flurries of profit-taking swept through the list, but offerings were well absorbed.

Pools again played a prominent part in the day's operations, lifting more than a score of issues to record high levels on gains running as high as 10 points. There was an urgent demand for radio shares.

With the market apparently paying little attention to the recent large increase in brokers' loans, and the high call money rate, regarded as temporary, operators for the rise had little difficulty in attracting an outside following.

Large commission houses report that speculative interest in the market continues at high pitch throughout the country with customers' rooms crowded, and accounts generally well margined.

Excellent character of the majority of earnings reports being published, coupled with reports of improvement in the oil and copper industries and a high rate of production in the steel industry, helped to maintain bullish enthusiasm.

Short selling of late has been rather sporadic in character, due to the relatively small volume of supply of some of the most popular issues.

Motor products, which were weak Saturday, rallied 1 1/2 points to 24 1/2. May ran up 3 1/2 points to a new peak at 18 1/2, and Radio ran up more than 6 points to a new top at 24 1/2.

American Telephone and Western Union, Industrial Rayon, Atlantic Refining, Montgomery Ward, Case Baking, and Commercial Solvents and A. M. Myers all sold 4 to 6 points higher.

High grade rails took a more prominent part in the upswing, Delaware and Hudson, Pittsburgh & West Virginia and Canadian Pacific, all rising 3 1/2 to 7 points higher. St. Louis Western attained a new peak price for the year.

The closing was strong. No termination of bullish activities was evident well into the last hour, the demand being to the point of recording high levels in quite a number of issues.

Reflecting the early upward trend in the stock market, time money was dull, with rates unchanged at 7 1/2 to 8 per cent.

Liquid Carbonic 6s led the industrial list with a gain of 4 points. Anaconda, which ruled 5 1/2 to 6 points, advanced more than 2 points, West Penn Power 5s, which advanced nearly 2 points, were outstanding among the irregular utilities.

Rails also were irregular with St. Paul 4s of 1925, which advanced 1/2 point, others yielding fractionally. Missouri Pacific 4s were among the stronger issues.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Motors, which ruled round 224. Rosia Insurance advanced over 10 points, to 100. The American Petroleum, Johns-Manville, Wright Aero, Commercial Investment Trust and Warren Brothers improved 5 to 7 points. Sales approached \$3,000,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables at \$4.84 15-16, up 1/2.

Prices generally sought higher levels in quiet early trading in the stock market. The market was reflecting the early upward trend in the stock market. Time money was dull, with rates unchanged from last week. The gold market was quiet. The industrial list with a gain of 4 points. Anaconda Copper 7 1/2 advanced more than 1 point. United Fruit 1/2, General Motors 2 points. West Penn Power 5, which gained nearly 2 points, were standing among the irregular utilities.

Rails also were irregular with St. Paul 1/2, Erie 1/2, and Chesapeake and Ohio yielding fractionally. Missouri Pacific 5 were among the stronger.

Buying in the steady foreign list centered on German issues, notably German Republic 7 1/2. The Government 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 were inclined to heaviness.

Art News and Comment

Chicago Annual American Exhibit

By CHARLES FARENS KELLEY

THE forty-first Annual Exhibition of American Paintings and Sculpture, recently opened, will be on view at the Art Institute until Dec. 18. It is the smallest show that has been in the institute for many years, with only about two-thirds of the usual number of canvases. This was due to drastic work by the jury, who selected only a very small percentage of the work offered. The result is, to be sure, a very high standard of accomplishment, from the modern point of view, but with few pictures that could be termed of unusual merit.

There are also several decidedly dubious ones which can only be explained by the hypothesis that the jury considered that future years might show that they had overlooked another Drounauer Rousseau if these were omitted. There is much more sculpture than usual as the sculpture jury was considerably more lenient in its makeup. The result is that the appearance of the exhibition as a whole is very handsome as there is no close hanging, and the sculpture, distributed through the galleries, lends a pleasing variety.

When the majority of a jury is so unanimous in opinion as this seems to have been, judging from the selections, one can be fairly certain that a number of very good painters have had their works turned down because they did not conform with the personal art formula of the jury. The paintings of the type most prevalent 10 or 15 years ago are conspicuous by their absence, and it can be categorically stated that if all the pictures which derived from Cézanne, Matisse, Derain, Picasso and one or two others had been eliminated, there would have been no show.

There is great cause for congratulation, however, in its general healthiness of tone and high standards of craftsmanship. There is no deliberate attempt to shock, and not much willful distortion. Even the morbidity considered so advanced by the undiscriminating protagonists of modernity seems to be absent. Almost all of the painters seem to have something to say, and most of them say it in an interesting fashion. Some of the sculpture is rather too sentimental, but there are a number of worthwhile things in a variety of media.

A few months ago Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan increased the amounts of the two principal prizes and added a third prize, so that a different number and scale of prizes are this year available for the first time.

The Logan Medal with \$2500 went to Theodore Johnson, a recent graduate of the Art Institute School for a very handsome portrait called "The Black Mantilla." It is strongly painted and solidly constructed with very good color. It is somewhat reminiscent of Kroll, with whom the artist once studied, but it is more solid in construction. There is also something of the Speicher point of view, though without the fuzz; but there is much more of Mr. Johnson

himself, and it is distinctly worth while. Arthur B. Carles received the Logan Medal with \$1500 for a bright canvas called "Arrangement." This award will doubtless puzzle the public, as there are no truly recognizable forms. The prize was given solely on account of the choice and arrangement of the colors which, in the opinion of the committee on awards, were sufficiently meritorious to deserve the prize.

The Potter Palmer Gold Medal with \$1000 went to a small painting, "Still Life," by Max Weber. To the writer its principal merit seemed to be that it might easily be mistaken for a minor Cézanne. Without assiduous study of Cézanne, and Cézanne's point of view, it probably never could have been painted.

"Afternoon," an able canvas by



"HEAD," BY A. K. LAWRENCE
In the British Art Exhibition at Buenos Aires

C. W. R. Nevinson

By FRANK RITTER

EVER since the series of striking and poignant war pictures which brought C. W. R. Nevinson's name to public notice during the war years, he has been looked to by public and artists alike, for a pictorial comment on contemporary life. The sensational topical and the spectacular have been expected of him rather than the merely beautiful, and his own choice of subject-matter has seemed to prove that a very good understanding on this point existed between artist and his public.

"Art for art's sake," that old-fashioned slogan of the aesthetes, has never had much meaning for Mr. Nevinson—as indeed it never has had for any really vital artist. "Art for life's sake" would seem to be more expressive of his humor; and in this attitude has lain, hitherto, the chief source of his strength. To set out to abstract beauty from half a dozen prosaic objects—the bowl and mug or fruit-dish, the scattered apples or onions or cut-into watermelon, to contrive a harmony of shapes and colors out of these or the equally "homely" ingredients which appear to hold such inexhaustible possibilities for generation after generation of enthusiastic artists, has never been to Mr. Nevinson's fancy.

Life so still has had no fascination for him. It is the mood of a place—a place of some café or well-known thoroughfare. He has preferred to paint rather than his likeness, the significance of a group of people, or of a familiar type rather than their flesh-and-blood actuality. In short, that which the place or the people stand for and express to the detached observer.

This is the intelligent journalist's point of view, and like the journalist, only that, for some obscure reason, the statement is held to be derogatory to an artist's dignity. Nevertheless the true journalist must have just this instinct for seeing and feeling "more than meets the eye" in whatever he has to deal with; he must be able to sense the elements of drama that lie below the surface of even ordinary occurrences. The painter who has a similar awareness of the undercurrent of things is reinforcing his pictorial vision with the intuition of the acute journalist.

But Mr. Nevinson's latest exhibition—the seventh, by the way, at the Museum of Modern Art—shows that his point of view has shifted somewhat. His mood is mellowed that it used to be. There is time and inclination now to face nature in all her simplicity, to feel how beautiful every aspect is, and to admit

Maurice Sterne, received the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal with \$750. The Norman Wait Harris Silver Medal with \$500 went to an amusing canvas called "Barnyard," by Karl Knaflitz. It is rather abstract, and makes an engaging pattern of a cow and some fowls, summarily painted, but without distortions. Adolphe Borie received the Norman Wait Harris Bronze Medal and \$300 for his portrait of Iris Trep. Karl Oberbauer was given the Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody Prize of \$200 for a still life; "The Talmudists," a colorful picture in low tones by William S. Schwartz, was awarded the M. V. Kohnstamm prize of \$250; the Martin B. Cohn \$100 prize went to Robert Lee Eskridge for a tropical subject, "Stone Fishing," a pleasant pattern of active men and leaping fish, sketchy in handling, but with good color and much decorative quality. The William M. French Memorial Gold Medal was given to John C. Johansen for his "Portrait of the Artist's Family."

The lack of uniformity has a two-fold explanation; one part of it must be sought in the varied origins of the artists, the other in the emphatic individualism that characterizes the thought of the modern artist. Both of these conditions are subject to change in time, change that comes with physical assimilation and mental development. In the meantime, we are free to choose for ourselves, to satisfy our likes and to make uncomplimentary remarks about the subjects of our dislikes. It is wholesome, for it makes certain out of all of us, in one sense of the word or the other.

It is noteworthy that those who come officially to judge the merits of some 300 canvases yearly, in the city of smoke and steel, rarely find Americans meriting the vision and prizes. Are there no first raters in America's vast population? Some of the patriots are bound to rebel. Offhand the explanation is fairly clear. The advance in the painter art has begun with greater certainty; the advance, that is, in new and exploratory directions. There are many groups of artists in the early 30's let us say, that will come to the fore in a very few years and hold their own with their European confreres in this, or any other exposition. Wanting a native atmosphere of painting and an overwhelming tradition in art, these young fellows have had to clear the way and set a standard for those that are to come. The art is in its extreme youth. It has not become wholly articulate. It has not found a vocabulary that clarifies to complete satisfaction the vision and experience of American life. The Frenchman, Derain, first prize winner, paints splendidly. He belongs to the line from Courbet down. He is of the family of Degas and Renoir. He retains the flavor of the particularly French talent for the palette. Italians and Germans have tried to pursue his methods but have failed sadly. One group in the land preaches the field for the other, one group picks up the baton from the predecessors left off. What America lacks is propelling predecessors. But time will cure that.

If there is not the topnotch variety in this show, there are many Americans that have never been seen. Artists like Edward Hopper can give great pleasure without causing excitement, they paint straightforwardly, unobtrusively, with an element of penetration that penetrates deeply at moments. It is a satisfaction to say that they are truly American. Good painting comes from the hand of Schnackenberg and Halpert. Georgia Kilgast, resident of an honorable mention, exhibits the manner in which recent European notions have taken root in America and been nurtured in a more rugged environment.

John Kroll's display is probably the most provocative and one wonders why his "Three People" was not called to our attention by some honors. He has taken certain of the liberties that are known as "modern" and has picked up the baton from the same time imposed some quite classical restrictions upon himself. There is realism, and clumsiness that breathes an aristocracy of its own. A strength this time in simplicity, a quality that evokes the of a lesser artist. In the name of simplicity we are getting more posters than paintings in our day.

Another American, who in his own peculiar way has become an individual, picks up the baton from Guy Peau du Bois. He has dignified caricature by admitting it into the broader field of painting. He is not snuffing about subject matter for he is intensely amused, if not fascinated, by all sorts of episodes that are incidental to present-day life. With the artist's eye he tracks down the lineaments of fashionable costume, as he does the swinking gait of the athletic lady. His pictures tell stories, but because he is literate, but because he sees and paints with honesty (honesty of sense rather than eye).

There are names that are long since known and recognized, names like John Noble that summon up in the imagination a definite atmosphere of fantasy. There is Ernest Lawson, who has a mastery over the portrayal of robust scenes in nature. The vigors of his brush are felt in pictures of hills and rocks and hilly country. Fredrick Waugh is a man of the sea, painting a sea and again varying versions of the same subject. Charles H. Davis pleases the eye with cool, green, woolly nature studies. The darksome imaginative excursions of Edwin Dickinson are more than a mystery to an artist. Lie has a style of his own that makes friends quickly. It is chiefly decorative.

One might go from artist to artist finding something that makes each person distinctive, promising or futile. For there are many things that are frankly bad, to the taste of the writer, at any rate, and one asks why these were included, to the absence of others that are significant. But this criticism will last as long

Carnegie Institute International Show

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IF I were asked to characterize briefly the American contribution to the twenty-seventh Carnegie Exposition, my first thought would be this: It is an international display without an international flavor. In other words, the United States in its art world contains all the elements that are native to the art of other countries. It is a world filled with contrasts and differences, bristling with contention with opponents equally hot over motives and methods that give life and tone to the subject of fine art. America has its measure of academicians as it has its theorists. The adventurous mood prompts the young to rove about and discover for themselves. America has its experimentalists who treat the studio as a laboratory, and in whose work we hear a little too clearly perhaps the clinking of test-tubes. America has its lyricists who abandon all those elements that qualify modern life for the ivory tower, for a removed sweetness and ecstasy. There are the proponents of a pink and blue philosophy, as there are enthusiasts for crudity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, the Rhode Island School of Design is now showing work of its former students and teachers, which covers a wide and varied field. In "The Seventh Wave" Robert H. Nisbet handles a difficult subject in a graceful way. "Still Life," by Albert F. Schmidt is a work of subtle values and rich colorings. Water colors are by William T. Aldrich, Sydney R. Burleigh, and William H. Drury.

"Grand Pere Basque," by Arthur W. Heinzelman, is in the characteristic beauty of line and form of this artist. "The Spirit of the Sea," in bronze by Albert H. Atkins of Boston, interprets a poetic subject handled with great freedom in movement and charm and grace of line.

Two marble heads by Gaetano Cerrito, a student of the Rhode Island School of Design, are well executed and classically designed. The "Charging Lion" and "African Rhinoceros" in bronze, work of James Lippitt Clark, are loaned to the exhibition by the American Museum of Natural History.

Oliver Smith and Joseph G. Reynolds are exhibiting examples of stained glass. In the decorative china is included a set of 41 pieces of Lenox by Frank G. Holmes.

Among other exhibits might be mentioned a chair designed by A. Clayton Parker of Boston, bathed silk by Grace T. Albee and Percy F. Albee of Paris, designs for jewelry by A. Sydney Rollings of Boston. Cretonnes, wall-hangings, lampshades and other articles of interior decoration, as well as lace, textiles, book-binding, leather, work and mechanical design, all go to make this versatile collection of good work.

as there are group exhibitions, as long as there are more art critics than one to give a vote of dissent. For although all men may aspire to be artists, in art there is no democracy. There is no leveling, no equivocation. In art we must tolerate only what is good. Qualities are distributed unevenly amongst the performers but each must find a way out for himself.

In America, at the moment, the opportunity is tremendous for the painter. The new rhythm of life, the varying sky lines, the heightened accent in all activities should be striding to a fanciful imagination. There are many new buildings to decorate, new halls to adorn. Artists must take the opportunity to fit into the system, and with no compromise in their work. In Pittsburgh we become conscious of the breadth in the output. Each year will bring American artists closer to the state of first perfection. It is imminent. More ingenuity, more practice, more intensity! D. A.

Rhode Island School of Design

Cézanne, in the aforesaid portrait, has put his great mastery, with such winning knowing, gliding touch that every inch of the canvas spells dual control of subject matter and métier. Little else than soft, woody browns and subdued flesh tints have gone into the making of this charming portrait, yet there is no more total monotony here than in a stretch of late autumn countryside after the color has faded out of it. The modeling of the young man's face is fine enough to pass muster in any school of painting, and should be given serious attention by visitors to the Dale Collection.

Gauguin's "Fatata te Miti" is this noted interpreter of the scene Tahitian in his most flamboyant mood, with the rich reds of the middle of the century suddenly into foreground flush of proud purple that leaves the picture swaying like some regal climax of a Russian ballet. The picture is all climax; incident and accent have been fused by the spirit of the artist's imagination into one flaming whole. Van Gogh is here in two portraits of his best feature, a pale but eloquent "Self Portrait" being clear evidence of the dynamic registration of effect that became his. Three fine Lautrec complete this portion of the exhibition.

The canvases by Matisse are not revealing here, except for his "Paysage," recently seen and noted in these columns at the Kraushaar exhibition of French art. His apathy though colorful "Flower Piece" is wholly experimental, and to me Matisse is not particularly important or even interesting in his more experimental phases. The crystallized French style, really and as such, he is a definite power in the unfolding of the modernist movement in painting. Rousseau, the self-taught douanier-painter, is represented by one of his handsome decorative jungle pieces, a panoramic rich, tropical foliage framing quaint animal forms and expressing a painter's sense powerful enough to rise

linked up with the best of the English school. He came to handle paint with more determination than the Englishman, with greater skill of purpose in the special field of portraiture itself. Those that sat for him might depend upon him for substantial results. The elusive qualities that tantalize the portrayer were, simple far from him, transparent and direct. He was a painter of lips, subtle hinting of puerility, slyness, arrogance. His pictures tell stories. He was no flatterer. Beneath the lace and ruff and fringe of curls that crowned his lady's face there were her genuine qualities. She could not hide them, and he wouldn't. There were the Byronic gentlemen as there were the debutantes of the day. It is a procession of the élite, a truly valuable record of the time.

Stuart was not a great one for details, although he painted them expertly when he liked. He was usually preoccupied with the central, all absorbing characteristics of the face. Here his talents were concentrated, proceeding to lesser matters only when it was necessary to complete the gesture. The poses were usually similar. Most of the pictures were half length. For himself he standardized his art to this extent. And the result is an honest, vigorous repertoire. These ancestors were human, jovial, canny folk, not the sentimental fairytale variety that were being perpetrated by English contemporaries.

Among other canvases shown in Boston of particular interest are those of the Hon. Horace Binney, Nathaniel Bowditch, the Baroness of Dufferin, Edward Everett, Timothy Pickens, Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, and Abraham Touro.

"For my own part, I will not follow a master, I wish to find out what nature is for myself, and see her with my own eyes." There is actually no such thing as a total declaration of artistic independence. Even the greatest of artists have derived in some way from their predecessors. Gilbert Stuart can be

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Exhibition of PAINTINGS By H. H. NEWTON
Nov. 1 to Nov. 14
Durand-Ruel
12 East 57th Street, New York

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In the New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

THE loan collection of modern French paintings from the Chester Dale Collection at the Wadsworth Atheneum brings forward the most accepted masters of the modern movement in splendid performance. Cézanne, with his brilliant study of "Young Man in a Little Hat" and a superb "Still Life" carved by brushes instinct with his thrilling recognition of swelling forms and vibrant color, is the logical keynote of the exhibition; for it was he, more than any other, who gave to the contemporary masters as Van Gogh, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec, who, "hovering like a tiny cloud, almost lost in the intensely bright light of Impressionism, was to penetrate" so much "further into the meaning of things" (as the catalogue has it) and to bring into existence a new school of painting bursting with fresh and unsuspected possibilities.

Cézanne, in the aforesaid portrait, has put his great mastery, with such winning knowing, gliding touch that every inch of the canvas spells dual control of subject matter and métier. Little else than soft, woody browns and subdued flesh tints have gone into the making of this charming portrait, yet there is no more total monotony here than in a stretch of late autumn countryside after the color has faded out of it. The modeling of the young man's face is fine enough to pass muster in any school of painting, and should be given serious attention by visitors to the Dale Collection.

Gauguin's "Fatata te Miti" is this noted interpreter of the scene Tahitian in his most flamboyant mood, with the rich reds of the middle of the century suddenly into foreground flush of proud purple that leaves the picture swaying like some regal climax of a Russian ballet. The picture is all climax; incident and accent have been fused by the spirit of the artist's imagination into one flaming whole. Van Gogh is here in two portraits of his best feature, a pale but eloquent "Self Portrait" being clear evidence of the dynamic registration of effect that became his. Three fine Lautrec complete this portion of the exhibition.

The canvases by Matisse are not revealing here, except for his "Paysage," recently seen and noted in these columns at the Kraushaar exhibition of French art. His apathy though colorful "Flower Piece" is wholly experimental, and to me Matisse is not particularly important or even interesting in his more experimental phases. The crystallized French style, really and as such, he is a definite power in the unfolding of the modernist movement in painting. Rousseau, the self-taught douanier-painter, is represented by one of his handsome decorative jungle pieces, a panoramic rich, tropical foliage framing quaint animal forms and expressing a painter's sense powerful enough to rise

linked up with the best of the English school. He came to handle paint with more determination than the Englishman, with greater skill of purpose in the special field of portraiture itself. Those that sat for him might depend upon him for substantial results. The elusive qualities that tantalize the portrayer were, simple far from him, transparent and direct. He was a painter of lips, subtle hinting of puerility, slyness, arrogance. His pictures tell stories. He was no flatterer. Beneath the lace and ruff and fringe of curls that crowned his lady's face there were her genuine qualities. She could not hide them, and he wouldn't. There were the Byronic gentlemen as there were the debutantes of the day. It is a procession of the élite, a truly valuable record of the time.

Stuart was not a great one for details, although he painted them expertly when he liked. He was usually preoccupied with the central, all absorbing characteristics of the face. Here his talents were concentrated, proceeding to lesser matters only when it was necessary to complete the gesture. The poses were usually similar. Most of the pictures were half length. For himself he standardized his art to this extent. And the result is an honest, vigorous repertoire. These ancestors were human, jovial, canny folk, not the sentimental fairytale variety that were being perpetrated by English contemporaries.

Among other canvases shown in Boston of particular interest are those of the Hon. Horace Binney, Nathaniel Bowditch, the Baroness of Dufferin, Edward Everett, Timothy Pickens, Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, and Abraham Touro.

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above place and precedent into genuinely imposing contributions to the art of his time. The Vison "Glanworth Castle" is a handsome study, and the dark, Griggs-like "The Village" by Graham Sutherland is an important contribution. The Rusbury plates are in the front line, and come close to Bone's work in architectural splendor and authority.

The American section is varied to a degree, bringing certain new men to the front and showing certain regulars in outstanding performance. Gifford Beal is working now on copper, and has proved his special aptitude to this medium by the rugged designs he has achieved with admirable economy of means. Child Hassam is always a welcome figure at any gathering of this sort, and his Long Island scenes and fantasies are as rewarding as anything of the sort today. Kerr Eby brings out some new plates, his "Scout Planes," "Storm Drifting" and "Beaumont," constructed with that firm, meshing line of his and with his generous sparing of white paper that gives him such a spatial, airy quality. Sloan Hopper, Alfred Hutt, Louis C. Rosenblatt, MacLaughlin, Lever, Hart, Arms, Benson, Marin, Webster and Winkler are some of the other Americans present.

The first important print show of the season is the Keppel Galleries' "Contemporary Etchings," which deals in the way with the British and American side of the story. These galleries are not sufficiently commodious to include the Continental group at this time and it will be accounted for in a later exhibition. Wall to wall the two sections of print makers thus stand at Keppel's, making it possible, facing about from group to group, to sense the respective pleasures and practices of the participants. The English group, unfortunately minus two of its chief lights, Bone and McEby, sets forth with special clarity and emphasis the preference of the British linesmen for fine craftsmanship and precision of form, especially in architectural subjects. Griggs, Austin and Rusbury, outstanding examples of British rectitude in these matters, fairly dominate this section with their finely ordered plates, and Job Nilsen, W. E. C. Morgan, Lionel Lindsay and Gerard Brockhurst support them in their cause.

Work of such romancing, festive linesmen as Blampied and the increasingly popular Roscoe, both depicting in the untamable ways of seafaring folk ashore or afloat, gives a certain irresponsible note to the British section that is, at first glance, fairly disarming; yet these men are masters of their craft in the sense that they really are constrained brethren of the needle, only they choose to let their line run about more freely in search of color and accent and to get enmeshed for the sake of the delight in swift decisions. But they are etchers first and last, and not, like the American group, conscripted painters. Several new Blampied plates are stunning in their nocturnal shadings, "Farm Fire" and "Night Time in a Stable" being of special forcefulness and aesthetic appeal.

Robert S. Austin, who is having a one-man show at Harlow's at the moment, is something of a newcomer to American print rooms, and is found to be a man deserving of a high place among contemporary etchers. Seen in more ample representation, he appears a thorough master of line, working in a cool, clean-wiped way to attain his precisely ordered patterns and relying on his subject matter and delicate silhouetting to achieve compositional weight and atmospheric appeal. He is a conservative romanticist, engaging in pictorial tasks of considerable divergence and human range, and carrying his ideas to their logical conclusions in a pale, white emotional heat. His line is strong but sufficiently relaxed, and in his "Early Spring" (at Keppel's) and his "Puppet Master" and "The Plough" (at Harlow's) he rises above the delicacy and primness that sometimes char-

acterize his work as overcautions. The Vison "Glanworth Castle" is a handsome study, and the dark, Griggs-like "The Village" by Graham Sutherland is an important contribution. The Rusbury plates are in the front line, and come close to Bone's work in architectural splendor and authority.

Some of these artists are certain to be better known in the future than they are today. Though most of them are young, some older artists are represented, as for example Miss Ethel Walker and P. H. Padwick who have proved their worth in many London exhibitions. Their work, taken as types of the range of the exhibition, for while Mr. Padwick's austere classical landscapes could be hung appropriately among eighteenth century masters and furniture, Miss Walker, with her brilliant, luminous color is acknowledged to be one of the leading "modernists" in England. R. J. Burn, Charles Cundall, C. M. Gere, A. Gwynne-Jones, R. Ihlee, and Algernon Newton are other names to note. But it is impractical to review the exhibition in detail, and it is good enough to speak for itself in a kindly and sympathetic company.

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Art on the Berengaria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—When R. S. Berengaria left port on Oct. 29 she carried on board an exhibition of modern art, chosen by a committee of which Sir William Orpen is chairman. This novel exhibition is the latest activity of the British Artists' Exhibition founded by Sir Joseph Duveen and aims at giving the lesser known British artists of merit an opportunity of placing their work before a new public.

The exhibition was formally opened on the day preceding sailing by the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., who made an eloquent appeal for the support of the living artist. Famous artists, he argued

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519, 522, 525, 528, 531, 534, 537, 540, 543, 546, 549, 552, 555, 558, 561, 564, 567, 570, 573, 576, 579, 582, 585, 588, 591, 594, 597, 600, 603, 606, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621, 624, 627, 630, 633, 636, 639, 642, 645, 648, 651, 654, 657, 660, 663, 666, 669, 672, 675, 678, 681, 684, 687, 690, 693, 696, 699, 702, 705, 708, 711, 714, 717, 720, 723, 726, 729, 732, 735, 738, 741, 744, 747, 750, 753, 756, 759, 762, 765, 768, 771, 774, 777, 780, 783, 786, 789, 792, 795, 798, 801, 804, 807, 810, 813, 816, 819, 822, 825, 828, 831, 834, 837, 840, 843, 846, 849, 852, 855, 858, 861, 864, 867, 870, 873, 876, 879, 882, 885, 888, 891, 894, 897, 900, 903, 906, 909, 912, 915, 918, 921, 924, 927, 930, 933, 936, 939, 942, 945, 948, 951, 954, 957, 960, 963, 966, 969, 972, 975, 978, 981, 984, 987, 990, 993, 996, 999, 1002, 1005, 1008, 1011, 1014, 1017, 1020, 1023, 1026, 1029, 1032, 1035, 1038, 1041, 1044, 1047, 1050, 1053, 1056, 1059, 1062, 1065, 1068, 1071, 1074, 1077, 1080, 1083, 1086, 1089, 1092, 1095, 1098, 1101, 1104, 1107, 1110, 1113, 1116, 1119, 1122, 1125, 1128, 1131, 1134, 1137, 1140, 1143, 1146, 1149, 1152, 1155, 1158, 1161, 1164, 1167, 1170, 1173, 1176, 1179, 1182, 1185, 1188, 1191, 1194, 1197, 1200, 1203, 1206, 1209, 1212, 1215, 1218, 1221, 1224, 1227, 1230, 1233, 1236, 1239, 1242, 1245, 1248, 1251, 1254, 1257, 1260, 1263, 1266, 1269, 1272, 1275, 1278, 1281, 1284, 1287, 1290, 1293, 1296, 1299, 1302, 1305, 1308, 1311, 1314, 1317, 1320, 1323, 1326, 1329, 1332, 1335, 1338, 1341, 1344, 1347, 1350, 1353, 1356, 1359, 1362, 1365, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1380, 1383, 1386, 1389, 1392, 1395, 1398, 1401, 1404, 1407, 1410, 1413, 1416, 1419, 1422, 1425, 1428, 1431, 1434, 1437, 1440, 1443, 1446, 1449, 1452, 1455, 1458, 1461, 1464, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1476, 1479, 1482, 1485, 1488, 1491, 1494, 1497, 1500, 1503, 1506, 1509, 1512, 1515, 1518, 1521, 1524, 1527, 1530, 1533, 1536, 1539, 1542, 1545, 1548, 1551, 1554, 1557, 1560, 1563, 1566, 1569, 1572, 1575, 1578, 1581, 1584, 1587, 1590, 1593, 1596, 1599, 1602, 1605, 1608, 1611, 1614, 1617, 1620, 1623, 1626, 1629, 1632, 1635, 1638, 1641, 1644, 1647, 1650, 1653, 1656, 1659, 1662, 1665, 1668, 1671, 1674, 1677, 1680, 1683, 1686, 1689, 1692, 1695, 1698, 1701, 1704, 1707, 1710, 1713, 1716, 1719, 1722, 1725, 1728, 1731, 1734, 1737, 1740, 1743, 1746, 1749, 1752, 1755, 1758, 1761, 1764, 1767, 1770, 1773, 1776, 1779, 1782, 1785, 1788, 1791, 1794, 1797, 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821, 1824, 1827, 1830, 1833, 1836, 1839, 1842, 1845, 1848, 1851, 1854, 1857, 1860, 1863, 1866, 1869, 1872, 1875, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1893, 1896, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1908, 1911, 1914, 1917, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2022, 2025, 2028, 2031, 2034, 2037, 2040, 2043, 2046, 2049, 2052, 2055, 2058, 2061, 2064, 2067, 2070, 2073, 2076, 2079, 2082, 2085, 2088, 2091, 2094, 2097, 2100, 2103, 2106, 2109, 2112, 2115, 2118, 2121, 2124, 2127, 2130, 2133, 2136, 2139, 2142, 2145, 2148, 2151, 2154, 2157, 2160, 2163, 2166, 2169, 2172, 2175, 2178, 2181, 2184, 2187, 2190, 2193, 2196, 2199, 2202, 2205, 2208, 2211, 2214, 2217, 2220, 2223, 2226, 2229, 2232, 2235, 2238, 2241, 2244, 2247, 2250, 2253, 2256, 2259, 2262, 2265, 2268, 2271, 2274, 2277, 2280, 2283, 2286, 2289, 2292, 2295, 2298, 2301, 2304, 2307, 2310, 2313, 2316, 2319, 2322, 2325, 2328, 2331, 2334, 2337, 2340, 2343, 2346, 2349, 2352, 2355, 2358, 2361, 2364, 2367, 2370, 2373, 2376, 2379, 2382, 2385, 2388, 2391, 2394, 2397, 2400, 2403, 2406, 2409, 2412, 2415, 2418, 2421, 2424, 2427, 2430, 2433, 2436, 2439, 2442, 2445, 2448, 2451, 2454, 2457, 2460, 2463, 2466, 2469, 2472, 2475, 2478, 2481, 2484, 2487, 2490, 2493, 2496, 2499, 2502, 2505, 2508, 2511, 2514, 2517, 2520, 2523, 2526, 2529, 2532, 2535, 2538, 2541, 2544, 2547, 2550, 2553, 2556, 2559, 2562, 2565, 2568, 2571, 2574, 2577, 2580, 2583, 2586, 2589, 2592, 2595, 2598, 2601, 2604, 2607, 2610, 2613, 2616, 2619, 2622, 2625, 2628, 2631, 2634, 2637, 2640, 2643, 2646, 2649, 2652, 2655, 2658, 2661, 2664, 2667, 2670, 2673, 2676, 2679, 2682, 2685, 2688, 2691, 2694, 2697, 2700, 2703, 2706, 2709, 2712, 2715, 2718, 2721, 2724, 2727, 2730, 2733, 2736, 2739, 2742, 2745, 2748, 2751, 2754, 2757, 2760, 2763, 2766, 2769, 2772, 2775, 2778, 2781, 2784, 2787, 2790, 2793, 2796, 2799, 2802, 2805, 2808, 2811, 2814, 2817, 2820, 2823, 2826, 2829, 2832, 2835, 2838, 2841, 2844, 2847, 2850, 2853, 2856, 2859, 2862, 2865, 2868, 2871, 2874, 2877, 2880, 2883, 2886, 2889, 2892, 2895, 2898, 2901, 2904, 2907, 2910, 2913, 2916, 2919, 2922, 2925, 2928, 2931, 2934, 2937, 2940, 2943, 2946, 2949, 2952, 2955, 2958, 2961, 2964, 2967, 2970, 2973, 2976, 2979, 2982, 2985, 2988, 2991, 2994, 2997, 3000, 3003, 3006, 3009, 3012, 3015, 3018, 3021, 3024, 3027, 3030, 3033, 3036, 3039, 3042, 3045, 3048, 3051, 3054, 3057, 3060, 3063, 3066, 3069, 3072, 3075, 3078, 3081, 3084, 3087, 3090, 3093, 3096, 3099, 3102, 3105, 3108, 3111, 3114, 3117, 3120, 3123, 3126, 3129, 3132, 3135, 3138, 3141, 3144, 3147, 3150, 3153, 3156, 3159, 3162, 3165, 3168, 3171, 3174, 3177, 3180, 3183, 3186, 3189, 3192, 3195, 3198, 3201, 3204, 3207, 3210, 3213, 3216, 3219, 3222, 3225, 3228, 3231, 3234, 3237, 3240, 3243, 3246, 3249, 3252, 3255, 3258, 3261, 3264, 3267, 3270, 3273, 3276, 3279, 3282, 3285, 3288, 3291, 3294, 3297, 3300, 3303, 3306, 3309, 3312, 3315, 3318, 3321, 3324, 3327, 3330, 3333, 3336, 3339, 3342, 3345, 3348, 3351, 3354, 3357, 3360, 3363, 3366, 3369, 3372, 3375, 3378, 3381, 3384, 3387, 3390, 3393, 3396, 3399, 3402, 3405, 3408, 3411, 3414, 3417, 3420, 3423, 3426, 3429, 3432, 3435, 3438, 3441, 3444, 3447, 3450, 3453, 3456, 3459, 3462, 3465, 3468, 3471, 3474, 3477, 3480, 3483, 3486, 3489, 3492, 3495, 3498, 3501, 3504, 3507, 3510, 3513, 3516, 3519, 3522, 3525, 3528, 3531, 3534, 3537, 3540, 3543, 3546, 3549, 3552, 3555, 3558, 3561, 3564, 3567, 3570, 3573, 3576, 3579, 3582, 3585, 3588, 3591, 3594, 3597, 3600, 3603, 3606, 3609, 3612, 3615, 3618, 3621, 3624, 3627, 3630, 3633, 3636, 3639, 3642, 3645, 3648, 3651, 3654, 3657, 3660, 3663, 3666, 3669, 3672, 3675, 3678, 3681, 3684, 3687, 3690, 3693, 3696, 3699, 3702, 3705, 3708, 3711, 3714, 3717, 3720, 3723, 3726, 3729, 3732, 3735, 3738, 3741, 3744, 3747, 3750, 3753, 3756, 3759, 3762, 3765, 3768, 3771, 3774, 3777, 3780, 3783, 3786, 3789, 3792, 3795, 3798, 3801, 3804, 3807, 3810, 3813, 3816, 3819, 3822, 3825, 3828, 3831, 3834, 3837, 3840, 3843, 3846, 3849, 3852, 3855, 3858, 3861, 3864, 3867, 3870, 3873, 3876, 3879, 3882, 3885, 3888, 3891, 3894, 3897, 3900, 3903, 3906, 3909, 3912, 3915, 3918, 3921, 3924, 3927, 3930, 3933, 3936, 3939, 3942, 3945, 3948, 3951, 3954, 3957, 3960, 3963, 3966, 3969, 3972, 3975, 3978, 3981, 3984, 3987, 3990, 3993, 3996, 3999, 4002, 4005, 4008, 4011, 4014, 4017, 4020, 4023, 4026, 4029, 4032, 4035, 4038, 4041, 4044, 4047, 4050, 4053, 4056, 4059, 4062, 4065, 4068, 4071, 4074, 4077, 4080, 4083, 4086, 4089, 4092, 4095, 4098, 4101, 4104, 4107, 4110, 4113, 4116, 4119, 4122, 4125, 4128, 4131, 4134, 4137, 4140, 4143, 4146, 4149, 4152, 4155, 4158, 4161, 4164, 4167, 4170, 4173, 4176, 4179, 4182, 4185, 4188, 4191, 4194, 4197

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Kansas City Market
The Kansas City Livestock Exchange, having a floor area of five acres, is said to be the largest building in the world devoted to the livestock business. Between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 cattle and 1,500,000 to 2,250,000 sheep and from 2,250,000 to 4,000,000 hogs are marketed there annually.

Detroit Free Press: If the hunking comes from a V-formation, they're wild geese going south. Otherwise they may be just geese going nowhere in particular.

Radio Aids Travel
It is reported that the Hungarian State Railways are installing a wireless receiving system on their trains. Individual headphones will be provided for each seat and upon payment of a small charge anyone may "tune in."

To further beautify the golf links of England, more decorative caddies are proposed; a movement is on foot to devise a well-fitting uniform for them.

London Opinion: A policeman has won a man's beauty competition. He should have his portrait painted, and it might achieve a place along with the other Constables and Sargents.

Penny Meters
From the gas meters supplied to consumers by the Gas Light & Coke Company of London, Eng., approximately 800,000 pennies are collected annually.

Toronto Globe: What the punctual man gains in keeping his appointments, the Halifax Herald has figured out, he loses waiting for the other fellow.

Cheap Electricity
Credit for making the cheapest electricity in the world has been given by the Financial Times of London to the Newcastle (Eng.) Electric Supply Company. The cost is one-quarter cent per kilowatt hour.

Aussie Melba says that when singing we should always clasp our hands tightly in our hands. We do the soap.

Lighthouses
There is a lighthouse to approximately every 14 miles of coast in England; one to every 35 miles in Ireland, and one to every 37 miles in Scotland.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What was the New York World's estimate of Herbert Hoover in 1920?—Editorial..... 10
2. In what country is the cinema industry being sponsored by the Government?—Theatrical Page..... 10
3. What is the one thing needed to make war impossible?—Sayings..... 10
4. What labor organization was a pioneer in the temperance movement?—Prohibition Series..... 10
5. What early American glass is highly valued by collectors?—Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 10
6. Where was the scene of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" laid?—Home Forum..... 10
7. What is the root meaning of "democracy"?—Word a Day..... 10
8. What modern development is changing the commercial life of Japan?—Notes from Tokyo..... 10
9. What is the oldest known toy?—Odds and Ends..... 10
10. What is Turkey's present form of government?—News Section..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Precedence
This is often confused with "precedent." Although both words have to do with a "going before," their particular meanings are as different as their pronunciations.

Precedence refers particularly to order of rank or dignity, denoting the right to go ahead or to go first. It differs from "priority" in that the latter designates only order of time.

"Precedent" as a noun means a forerunner and is applied especially to acts or decisions which are used as authoritative examples in later procedure.

The Latin *prae*, before, and *cedere*, to go or to be in motion, are the predecessors of both words. Precedence may be attributed to superior rank, to antecedent time, or to preference in place in advance of others.

Precedence, the noun, accents the first syllable, which sounds like "press." As an adjective, the accent is on the second, *pre-ced-ence*.

Precedence also is accented on the second syllable which is pronounced as *seed*. Sound the first *e* as in event, the last *e* as in recent.

"In this country precedence is usually given to women."

What They Say

The Rev. A. W. Bean: "When a generation or two of children in the leading countries of the world have been saturated with the thoughts of friendliness toward rival powers, and are enabled to see what immense potentialities for peace-making lie in the hands of the intelligent democracies all over the world, then the day of peace without fear and jealousy will be nearer realization."

Dr. J. Rafael Oreamuno: "If friendship implies respect and trust, and Pan-Americanism is the moral union of the nations of the continent, mutual and uninterrupted respect and trust, independently of differences in greatness and power, are the pillars of that union."

Sir Arthur Yapp: "Character is the real measure of success. Faith has to do with what one believes; service is what one does; but character is what one is."

Joseph P. Porter: "The electric lighting and power industry is one which cannot tolerate the use of intoxicating liquors by its officers and employees."

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce: "Education is not a charity. It is part of the national defense."

—A Thought for Today—
NO MAN can purchase his virtue too dear, for it is the only thing whose value must ever increase with the price it has cost us.—COLTON

In Lighter Vein

Plymouth Rocks
There were guests at dinner. Charles, aged five, waited long and anxiously to be served, for his father had some difficulty in carving the chicken.

At last, when he received his plate, he had the same experience as his father in cutting his portion, so he turned to his mother and said: "Mother, I know now why they call them Plymouth Rocks."

It Stretches
"Now, children, tug out some long words to me."

"Peculiarities."
"Good. Another."

"Idiosyncrasies."
"Yes—another."

"Rubber."
"That's not long enough."

"But you can stretch it."—Lustig Zeitung.

Economies
"I don't think you should have bought that once, dear."

"Oh! but John, this one was so expensive that I thought it would be too extravagant to wear it on every occasion, so I just had to buy a cheaper one to save it."

One-Way Street
The traffic officer halted Pat, who was driving down a one-way street in the wrong direction. "What's the matter there? Don't you know this is a one-way street?" he yelled.

"Fah, and Ol'm goin' just one way!" said Pat.

Energetic
Music Teacher: "Now, why didn't you stop? Those marks mean rest."

Johnny: "Aw! what's the use of rest—let's get through with it!" —Clipped.

The Answer
Professor: "What are the four words most used by students?"

Student: "I do not know."

Professor: "Quite correct."—Page's Gales.

In and Out
"Not a bad-looking car you have there, Brown. What's the most you ever got out of it?"

"Six times in one mile."—Southern News.

Not for Birds
Small Boy (reading notice, "No Birds Nesting Here"): "How do the birds know about that, Mummy?"

I Record only the Sunny Hours

Another Scout
Calgary, Alta.

UNDER a busy road leading into this city a culvert had been built, but the day after its completion, as a result of a heavy downpour of hail and rain, a huge cave-in had occurred, making a hole 6 feet wide and 13 feet long, nearly deep enough to submerge an automobile. Rivulets poured into it from every side until it soon became filled.

Harry Dickson, a Boy Scout, had seen the cavity before it took on the innocent appearance of a shallow mud puddle and, realizing the danger, he took up his position at the spot. Scores of picnickers and tourists, caught in the storm and anxious to reach the dry comforts of the city, raced toward him.

Horns honked through the darkness as the drivers saw before them the bedraggled figure of the boy, signaling for them to detour. Some seemed impatient, some were compassionate, thinking that he wanted a ride into the city, but they all were moved to gratefulness when they discovered from what he had saved them.

In spite of the bitter discomfort of the night he stayed at his post until relieved by a watchman from the city.

Aiding a Motorist
"How a 'stranger within the gates' was made to feel a cordial welcome by a resident of Boston, Mass., is related in a contribution from Mrs. D. W. S. Wainwright, Mass. On Sunday night, during a heavy downpour, a Tennessee car was moving slowly near the North Station. The driver of a Massachusetts car, realizing the difficulty of crossing Boston to one unfamiliar with its streets, drew alongside, and called out in a friendly tone, 'Where are you going, Tennessee?'"

"After learning the strangers' destination, he said, 'All right, follow me.' Up and down the narrow winding streets the cars went until the desired hotel was reached. Then the home car drove on in the rain."

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Games of the World for Every Day

There are boys and girls in every land, Who laugh and sing, and play, And take one big happy game, Our friends of far away.

Monday
HERE is a game that your little Persian friends play. Use an old hat, or make a strong paper hat. Mark a circle, two or three feet in diameter. Choose one boy as the leader. He throws the hat in the ring and tries to guard it, but he must keep one foot on the edge of the circle. The other boys try to kick the hat out of the ring. The leader must keep his hands off the hat. As long as he can keep it in the ring, when someone is quick enough to run in the circle and not get touched when he kicks the hat, the leader loses his place and a new game begins.

Tuesday
I wonder if any little girl can make a doll such as the Mexican children like to play with. The smallest rag dolls in the world are made in Mexico. They are less than one inch tall, in fact some of them are only one-quarter of an inch in height. These tiny dolls are dressed in pretty costumes and their features are clear. See if you can make any kind of a doll no bigger than your thumb-nail.

Wednesday
In Armenia the boys like to play this game. Each player is given a short, thick stick. Draw a big circle in the yard or on the piazza. Draw a line through the middle of this circle and on this line place as many sticks as there are players. All the players stand 10 feet away from the circle. The first player throws his stick and tries to knock a stick out of the circle without letting his own stick fall into it. If his own stick stays in the circle, he is out of the game, and he cannot play until the next. The game continues until every stick is knocked out of the circle.

Thursday
Did you ever play the old game of jackstones? In some countries a game something like this is played with fruit stones or with big seeds. Twelve small stones, or six larger ones, are placed in the palm of the hand. These are thrown gently in the air and caught on the back of the hand. If you want to do this perfectly you had better practice it by yourself, for if one stone falls to the ground you lose the game.

Friday
The children who live in Holland play this game with nuts, but if you cannot find any chestnuts you may use stones. Each player is given several nuts, and from these he must

give two for the front line. This line is made up of a row of the nuts, or stones, and the first or biggest one is called the king, the next one is the queen, and the others are the princes and princesses. The game is to roll a marble and try to hit one of the nuts. The player who hits the king gets the whole row of nuts or stones. If the queen is hit, the player may have the rest of the row except the king, and so on down the line. The one who hits only the last one of the row can have only that one. The player who has won the most nuts, or stones from the line is the winner of the game.

Saturday
The little Dutch children have a game they call "poppenspel," which

means doll's play. To play this, tie colored handkerchiefs or pieces of cloth over balls of yarn, or use any kind of a soft ball. These are the dolls. Now stretch an old blanket, or a big piece of cloth over the top of an empty box, or have four children hold the blanket by the corners. Put all the round dolls on this blanket. By shaking and moving the blanket in different ways you can make the dolls dance, and they will look so funny that all the players will be laughing.

Take a pint of silvery laughter, Add a quart of golden joy, Mix with pounds of merry kindness, Give to every girl and boy.

Ask This
Q. Why does a cat look first on one side and then on the other when she enters a room.
A. Because she can't look on both sides at the same time.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Now! The Boss seems to be as interested in the digging that's going on in the big vacant lot as I am.

Anyway, he usually makes a "bee line" for the place as soon as school lets out.

So do several of his friends.

And between having frolics with them.

And trotting around and watching the big digger. I have all the fun and excitement a pup could wish for!

So do several of his friends.

And between having frolics with them.

And trotting around and watching the big digger. I have all the fun and excitement a pup could wish for!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

A Mere Human Machine?

IN A campaign in which the two political parties have so studiously refrained from setting forth with clarity in their platforms any distinctly antagonistic views upon the great issues before the people, it is natural that the conflict should be most intense over the personal characteristics and individual convictions of the two rival candidates. Seldom in the history of American politics have there been offered for the discriminating choice of the electorate two men of such marked individuality; two candidates whose records in public service offer so much opportunity for either applause or criticism. There is nothing commonplace about either Governor Smith or former Secretary Hoover. There is much in the life of each for him to be proud of, and for his friends to applaud. There is no possibility that with his past record of service either man can, in the fierce light now beating upon him, conceal anything of his individual unfitness for further preferment, or obscure any trend of personal thought which may be offensive to portions of the electorate.

People are studying both nominees intensively. Therefore, when the professional politician, in order to advance the interests of his own side, attempts to raise a parrot cry of depreciation of either, it is easy to cite those biographical facts which answer it. For example, there has been an effort made to depict Herbert Hoover as a human machine, a robot, a man without the sympathies which should characterize humanity, a man who puts economics, statistics, and material prosperity before every good to which man can possibly aspire. Is this charge justifiable? Does Mr. Hoover's record substantiate it? Does the fact that in 1914 he turned aside from a business career, which promised to him a degree of prosperity seldom attained by men, to devote himself to public service, most of it wholly unpaid, justify the charge that his ideals are materialistic? Did his utterances in recent speeches emphasize the material at the expense of the spiritual? On this point let us quote one or two of his utterances. Speaking to a New England audience in Boston only recently, Mr. Hoover said:

"Because I talk of business it does not mean that I place material things above spiritual things. Your founders came to these shores not through lure of gold; not with the ambition to establish great mercantile enterprises; not with the thirst for adventure. Their first objectives were far different and more lofty. When the necessities of life and of the spirit had been attended to, their first great desire was to advance learning and perpetuate it for posterity. Out of that lofty ambition came the creation of a score of institutions of higher learning. Later the same spirit inspired the establishment of other colleges in order that women might share equally with men in the opportunities of higher education, and from these institutions went forth the men and women who dotted our western country with colleges and universities which now are become great, who founded our states and governments. New England taught us the ways of business. But you gave us something far finer and more precious. You sent us men and women on fire with the passion for truth and service. You set us the first example in patriotism. The early New Englanders cast their lot for liberty in words that can never die, when the people of Roxbury declared, 'Our pious fathers had the pleasing hope that we, their children, should live free. Let none, as they will answer it another day, disturb the ashes of those heroes by selling their birthright.'"

No one who has studied and revered what we like to look upon as the dominating intellectual and spiritual force in New England thought can fail to applaud this utterance, to seize it and to make it his own. It expresses what we believe to be the intellectual basis of the New England character. More than that, it is the spirit which the New Englanders took with them when they went west to those states beyond the Hudson and beyond the Mississippi in which their religious and ethical convictions fixed the nature of the society developed—the states which now are confidently put in the safely-Hoover columns by the political prophets. And again, speaking in the stadium of the university through which as an orphan boy he worked his way, Mr. Hoover said:

Economic advancement is not an end in itself. Successful democracy rests wholly upon the moral and spiritual quality of its people. Our growth in physical achievements must keep pace with our growth in physical accomplishments. Material prosperity and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders. Our Government, to match the expectations of our people, must have constant regard for those human values that give dignity and nobility to life. Generosity of impulse, cultivation of mind, willingness to sacrifice, spaciousness of spirit—these are the qualities whereby America, growing bigger and richer and more powerful, may become America great and noble. A people or government to which these values are not real, because they are not tangible, is in peril. Size, wealth and power alone cannot fulfill the promise of America's opportunity.

Is that the attitude of a human machine, or rather that of the clear-seeing moral leader who would utilize machines and the organization of men in industry to secure for each a sure measure of certainty as to his livelihood and his future? Even the idealists must keep their feet on the ground, however high in the clouds their heads may be. Even those who see the greatest good for mankind resulting from the due apprehension of the spiritual side of life recognize that material needs must still be met and human conditions reckoned with. This is not the age in which the problems of humanity can be solved by avoiding them, as did Thoreau in his shanty beside Walden Pond, or as

do the East Indian fakirs who beg alms of the industrious that they themselves may spend their time in idle reverie. In no sense a machine, in no sense a robot, Mr. Hoover brings to the problem of adjusting the material activities and needs to the spiritual ideals of mankind the thought of one understanding both, and capable of making the lesser serve the greater good.

Foreign Policies and Politics

THE first, and probably the only, political speech in the presidential campaign made by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, carries out the conviction which he expressed after returning from Paris, that the foreign policies of the United States must be kept out of politics. Speaking before the Ramsey County Women's Republican Club at St. Paul, Mr. Kellogg made five specific references to his belief that not "all progress and prosperity depends on any political party."

In reviewing the settlement of the war debts, accomplished during the Coolidge Administration, Mr. Kellogg said:

Nor do I claim that this was a party issue, for the Debt Settlement Commission appointed by the President, in addition to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce, contained distinguished representatives of both parties and the debt settlements have been ratified by Congress not as a party issue.

Those close to Mr. Kellogg know that he goes even further than this in his desire to divorce foreign policies from politics and to give both parties credit for their respective achievements. Mr. Kellogg has been generous in his praise of the conciliation treaties which William Jennings Bryan negotiated as Secretary of State. Describing them as the most advanced conciliation treaties the United States has ever concluded, Mr. Kellogg has incorporated them verbatim in his new treaties which are being negotiated with practically every country in the world.

Mr. Kellogg is especially desirous that partisan politics shall not be injected into the Senate debates on the Pact of Paris. Senator Claude A. Swanson, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has assured Mr. Kellogg that this will not be the case in committee at least. Mr. Kellogg has also conferred with other Democratic leaders, who have led him to believe that partisan politics will be barred in considering the antiwar treaty.

As a former member of the Senate, Mr. Kellogg is probably better equipped to handle recalcitrant and partisan senators than any other Secretary of State in recent years. If he secures the ratification of the Pact of Paris without partisan debate, as he undoubtedly will, Mr. Kellogg will deserve to go down in history as setting a new precedent in lifting the foreign relations of the United States from the field of politics.

"How Much Is a Lot of Nines?"

THE American radio audience has been receiving some vastly entertaining programs lately, what with some of these political speeches and Broadway vaudeville dialogues. Take Governor Smith, for instance. He has some really good lines.

Who doesn't remember that one which the Governor springs on President Coolidge? It seems that the President had informed the Nation that the Federal Budget Bureau has been saving the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, and that Government operating costs were even lower last year than in 1924. And what is Governor Smith's retort? "Well" (pause—and then with vehemence) "You, you—s-p-e-n-d-t-h-r-i-f-t!"

Mr. Smith has the United States Treasury officials have announced that the national public debt has been reduced \$7,000,000,000 in seven years, and that four successive tax reductions have totaled \$1,800,000,000.

"You can't fool us," the Governor comes right back, and then in his best jesting manner, "Your reports are just like a Chinese puzzle."

Then there are Moran and Mack, the "Two Black Crows." "If three sevens," asks Moran, "make twenty-one, how much is a lot of nines?"

"How many nines?" demands Mack. Moran is stumped, and then with a burst of light, "Why—all of them!"

The Governor is good, but he can't beat Moran and Mack.

Prohibition or State Control?

THE seven wet provinces of Canada have taken one way of meeting the liquor issue; the United States another. It is too soon to make final judgment on the Canadian experiment in state control, despite the disquieting reports of the Canadian Temperance Federation, just issued, declaring that drinking has increased, that "government control" in reality means "government sale," and that a whole list of predicted benefits, such as elimination of bootlegging, hip-flask carrying and drunkenness, have not been realized. But it is not too soon to make one statement, and one with which most reasonable people will agree. The United States has taken the easier way of attacking the problem of alcohol.

It is always easier to carry out an absolute law than a qualified one. It is easier for a people to say this land shall be dry—and to keep it dry; or, this land shall be wet—and to let it be wet, than to say this land shall be neither quite dry nor quite wet, but moist—and then to secure by law the exact degree of moisture required.

There can be no question, by now, that the seven Canadian wet provinces are having difficulties. To compare exact conditions in the two nations is impossible, for one is more rural and more homogeneous than the other. But there is indisputable evidence from Canada to show that most of the vices, alleged by wets to be the particular fruit of prohibition, flourish under state control; and that an even more formidable one, the return of the power of the vested liquor interest in politics, is threatening. There can be no doubt, too, that the per capita liquor bill is immensely higher under Canadian government sale than under prohibition, even where the latter is least rigorously enforced.

Governor Smith in his acceptance speech urged the Canadian system. From the long-time point of view, it must be recognized that

the coming election cannot settle the issue one way or the other. Debates will go on as in the past, and the Canadian system will be presented in the future, as now, by opponents of prohibition, as the answer to the question, What will you give the country instead of the dry law, other than the saloon?

But the difficulties which the respective Canadian provinces are having with enforcement of state control; the moral anomalies of putting the Government in partnership with the liquor shop; the danger of political corruption in connection with an entrenched and vested business of tremendous affluence; the failure to stop bootlegging; the growing drink bill—appalling in Quebec, especially; these are all indications of the same thing. Like it or not, the Canadian system is no solution for the difficulties of absolute prohibition, and there is no halfway house between prohibition and the saloon.

It is almost inconceivable that anyone should urge that the great cities of the United States, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, under their present governments, should be turned loose with a liquor control system. The dominant political ring would soon obtain the local liquor patronage. It would be worse than in the saloon days; for this system would give the liquor trade official recognition and state sanction. Admitting that present conditions in the large cities of the United States are not perfect, yet the prospect of graft and corruption under a legalized drink business controlled by local authorities would be ten times worse. It must be frankly said, to the credit of Canada, that its municipal government is superior to that of the United States. Where Canadian cities, therefore, report difficulties in law enforcement, the prospect is not promising for cities to the south of the border. Summing it all up, the United States is not likely to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment; even wets agree to that. But that it should repeal it, and then plant the Stars and Stripes over the liquor shop—preposterous!

China Turns Toward the West

CHINA is about to embark upon an extensive reconstruction program. To assist her in the task, the Nationalist Government has invited a number of distinguished Americans to become "honorary economic advisers," and in the list has included no less a popular figure and industrial genius than Henry Ford and banking experts of such international repute as Owen D. Young, Jeremiah Jenks, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University and R. N. Harper of Washington. The compliment to the United States conveyed in such an invitation is not without significance, for collaboration of this character is certain to enhance American political and economic prestige in the Far East.

Nanking has already drawn upon American engineers and architects to supervise city planning and harbor dredging operations. It realizes the necessity for roads in any endeavor to build up the Nation, of railways, of a system of river control, not only for uses of transportation and communication, but also to obviate the floods which prove disastrous to large areas from time to time. It requires financial aid, and no doubt is looking forward to the day when it can make a direct appeal to American financiers. It has great mineral wealth which awaits development, and immense commercial possibilities which have yet to be explored.

In casting around for help, China is turning toward the West. For countless years she was chary of intercourse with outsiders. A rigid conservatism held her in its grip. Now there is a change. A more liberal attitude has been adopted, and despite the weak points in the system and the tendency to communistic doctrines which marred the early days of the new régime, there is more hope of a unified China than ever before. Much may depend upon the extent to which the West renders aid to the East.

The Man With the Mop

A COURSE in "mopology" is proposed for the University of Cincinnati. Since the attractive word fresh from the wordmonger's does not appear in the dictionaries in common use, one has to take a plunge into orthography and, after gathering the component parts, see what one can assemble.

The first thing one brings out is the word "mop," which has a very familiar look. However obscure "mopology" may be, there is nothing about the word "mop" that baffles the understanding. The dictionary clothes the word with no unnecessary phraseology when it defines it as "an implement for washing floors." Looking further, one finds "logy" as "combining form, denoting discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory," and so on. "Ology" is described as "a science or branch of knowledge." Putting these various parts neatly together, one is confronted with the proposition that "mopology" is nothing more nor less than "the science of wielding the mop."

Although this definition would seem too narrowly to define the purposes of the course in "mopology," it evidently is not without a proper relationship. Stripped of its academic robe, the course proves to be the institution of a training class for school janitors who, it is held by the professor of education of the university in question, exert an important influence over the conditions under which school children work.

Editorial Notes

The recent action of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in convention in Washington, D. C., welcoming renewed efforts of the Government to "enforce strictly and impartially the prohibition and antinarcotic laws," deserves highest commendation. The bishops called on the people of the church to set a good example of that obedience to law without which no democracy can endure. Surely such an appeal will not fail of its fruitage.

The former woman Governor of Wyoming says that eventually a woman will be President of the United States. Well, if Queen of the Home, why not the added distinction?

Radio conversation between the United States and Australia emphasizes that it is the short wave that gets the long distance.

The Passing of the Duel

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN I hear skeptics declare that war can never be abolished, I reply (if the skeptic has known Europe in general and Paris in particular long enough to appreciate the point of my remark): "And dueling?"

The other day a well-known Paris vaudevilleist, offended by something said by a famous French poet, challenged the poet to a duel. In the old romandomade he asserted that the insult could only be wiped out in single combat, that "honor" must be satisfied with swords or pistols. The poet was asked to name his seconds. The effect was intended to be terrifying. Instead, Paris laughed. Who was this strange Rip Van Winkle who had slept for years and did not realize that the duel was demodé?

As for the poet, he took up his pen, made two or three passes, and proved once more that it is a deadlier weapon than the sword. This time Paris applauded. A duel seemed such an absurdity.

A French friend of mine, also a literary man, was likewise asked to fight a duel—about nothing at all—by a young aristocrat. The letter of the young aristocrat was in bad French. Thereupon my friend wrote back: "As the challenged party I have the choice of weapons. I choose orthography. Consider yourself badly pinked."

Yet my own memory goes back to days—not very long ago—when to have declined to fight for a matter of honor (and everything was supposed to affect one's honor) would have been reckoned disgraceful. A gentleman had no option. If he had jostled some bullying boulevardier, or had stared at him unconsciously, or had made a quick reply which might be taken in bad part, then he could, if he valued the good opinion of his fellows, hardly escape from a duel. Seconds were nominated to see that everything was done according to the rules of the game, and at dawn, while the dew was still on the grass, the parties would meet in some retired corner of a park or wood, would discharge their pistols at the agreed signal, or engage in a bout of fencing.

It must be confessed that the majority of these encounters in our time were harmless enough. It was rare that the consequences were serious. The pistols were fired in the air, and the swordplay was stopped on the least pretext. The antagonists were reconciled—they proclaimed that as a result of these matutinal exercises "honor" was satisfied. The old sinister joke about "pistols for two and refreshments for one" was seldom justified. It was ridiculous that eventually made dueling impossible.

Yet there were redoubtable swordsmen who provoked duels with a mischievous purpose. Their success in duels furnished them with a reputation. Most writing men—especially those connected with newspapers—had their dueling experiences, and some of the celebrated pre-war journalists had to fight a score of duels.

Generally, however, the duel, as we knew it, was a mere shadow of its former self, a pale reflection of the days of which Dumas wrote so entertainingly, idealizing the figures of D'Artagnan, and the Three Musketeers. Athos, Porthos, and Aramis. The truth about those days is very different. In the reign of Louis XIII—and again under the Restoration—dueling was a public danger.

In the course of the seventeenth century the duel claimed more victims than all the wars, civil or foreign, of that epoch. Richelieu edicted the severest penalties against the duel, but his edict was largely disregarded. Indeed, anybody who had predicted the passing of the duel would have been considered foolish. In the Pre-aux-Clères (between the Boulevard Saint-Germain and the Seine) and in the Place Royale (now the Place des Vosges) the duelists met; and history even records duels between women in the Bois de Boulogne.

There was a great outbreak of dueling under Napoleon; and with the Restoration matters grew worse. It was not safe to enter certain cafes, particularly those about the Palais Royal, which were frequented by noted breuteurs who perpetually sought quarrels. The parliamentarians and the journalists were, after the swashbuckling captains, the principal duelists. Thiers, the venerable statesman who may be regarded as the father of the Third Republic,

fought his duel. Boulanger, whose popularity was so great at one moment that he might have become a new Dictator, met, on the field of so-called honor, a Minister, Clemenceau, who was both journalist and politician, had to defend himself. Many of the older men, distinguished in the press or Parliament of the present Republic, had their affairs. In short, until the war, dueling persisted. Now it is extinct.

Public opinion expressed itself against the duel long before it disappeared. From about the middle of the nineteenth century there was a genuine reaction. The duelists were no longer considered to be brave men. They were looked upon as bullies, who were often cowards at heart, at once brutal and braggart, and pretentiously ridiculous. Public opinion did not immediately prevail. It needed much denunciation, mingled with mockery, to outlaw dueling.

Duels diminished in numbers in the twentieth century, but the old custom lingered. Force of habit is not always easily overcome, and those who felt themselves insulted believed it was the proper thing to send their challenge, and those who received a challenge believed they could not refuse it without being dubbed poltroons. Many of the duels were half-hearted combats. They were engaged on both sides merely for the form. The irony of the public year keeper. Reputation was more widespread. A sense of shame gradually stayed the arm of the would-be duelist. The duel was disappearing before the war. After the war, it completely vanished.

When I say it completely vanished, I mean, of course, as an institution. Just as there may be, somewhere in the world, a few women who wear shoulder-of-mutton sleeves, and trailing skirts, and other pre-war apparel, so from time to time there may be discovered some old-fashioned duelist. But the race, as a race, no longer exists. Public opinion laughs at the notion of dueling, and would frown angrily at the appearance of a duelist.

What is the moral of all this? It is surely obvious. A French writer, Henri Bourdier, has rightly said that the Kellogg Pact, which puts war in the pillory, will sooner or later abolish war, as public opinion has abolished dueling. Before the Kellogg Pact, various covenants and treaties indicated the public desire to make an end of war; but none of them entirely ruled out war—indeed they preserved war as a weapon for the preservation of peace, if that curious paradox may be permitted.

For the first time war is now declared to be outlawed; and though, outside the text of the pact, various nations have made reservations, it has been put on record that war is deemed to be inexcusable and incompatible with modern civilization. Public opinion is aroused to the need of putting war beyond the pale; and if public opinion grows strong enough—as it will—the reservations of statesmen will not stand. Precisely as dueling has ceased to be recognized as a proper method of settling private disputes, so will war cease to be recognized as a proper method of settling national disputes.

And the means will be the same in both cases. The moral condemnation of war. It was not Richelieu's edicts, it was not severe punishment during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which stopped dueling. It will not be "sanctions" which will stop war. The sanctions, the punishments, envisaged by many people against war, will prove in themselves to be ineffective. It is the moral denunciation of war which will make it seem a foolish method, a criminal act.

These are the thoughts that came to me as I sat in a cafe, once the haunt of breuteurs and dueling boulevardiers, after the signing of the Kellogg Pact in Paris. War will soon seem as distant and incredibly ridiculous and tragic as the duel (which nevertheless was accepted, within my own memory) now seems. I cannot conceive of one of my neighbors, whose newspaper I have unwittingly swept from the table, challenging me to a duel. Why should I suppose that a whole nation, in a fit of collective braggadocio, will challenge another nation to an international duel?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Smith and Tammany

Governor SMITH, speaking at Tammany Hall last July Fourth, in praise of the institution of which he is so exalted a member, asked, "How can anything live in this country 139 years that is not all right?" Many things have lived in this and other countries much longer than that which were all wrong. Misgovernment is curiously long-lived. The feudal system, which would have appealed to Tammany Hall, lasted nearly to the time of Shakespeare in Britain and up to the Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century in France.

But Mr. Smith regards and describes Tammany as a benevolent institution. It is easy to be benevolent with the bottomless pocket of the New York City taxpayer. In New York County alone, not counting the other four boroughs but confining attention to Tammany's own immediate bailiwick, there are twenty-nine Tammany district leaders and co-leaders with their feet in the public trough. These twenty-nine individuals, whose whole time is really occupied in keeping their district organizations in good repair and ready for instant use, draw in salaries \$240,000 a year from the City of New York.

During less than eleven years of Tammany administration the cost of running the city in a way that evidently fits in nicely with the ideals of Alfred E. Smith, sachem of Tammany Hall and candidate for the Presidency, has much more than doubled, and the debt has increased in the same proportion. To run the City of London, not merely the part which is governed by the Lord Mayor, but an area greater than Greater New York, with a population nearly two millions larger, representing a proposition more than equal to New York and Washington rolled into one, the total cost of government is one-third of what it is in New York City. The taxpayers there complain of the extravagance of the London County Council. They don't know when they are well off.

Is this the sort of government American citizens, anywhere, want to see instituted at the White House and in the government departments at Washington? Do we not need something more in the way of government than an indefinite multiplication of Tammany sinecures?—The Wall Street Journal.

A Recipe for Happiness

PEOPLE are always chasing after happiness, and it is always eluding them. They hunt for it in all sorts of queer corners—fame, riches, sport, love, friendship, and what not—but they come no nearer to it than grasping its tail. If they would only stop thinking of being happy themselves and start planning how happy they can make someone else, they would soon find the problem solving itself. The way to get happiness is to give it.—London Daily Express.

"Hoover for President"

AFTER careful and impartial study of the men and policies that enter into the presidential campaign, the Washington Post has become convinced that the best served by the United States and its citizens would be

It is a disagreeable task to draw comparisons between two men of such high character and distinction as Governor Smith and Mr. Hoover. The Post entertains for both of them the admiration which they have earned by conspicuous and unselfish public service. If comparisons must be made between them, these comparisons should deal with their public qualifications and the policies they advocate, and not with personal matters, for they are both not only above criticism as private citizens, but their careers are inspiring examples to American youth. The conscientious voter will support that man who, in the voter's opinion, can best maintain and promote the welfare of the country. The Government was set up to

A Reminder

THESE never was any good whisky. The only difference in liquor is in the fact that one brand might be worse than another. Legalizing booze would not remove its curse.—Denver Post.

Tammany

THE four great figures of the Democratic Party since the Civil War are Tilden, Cleveland, Wilson, and Bryan. What was the attitude of Tammany toward these? Tammany was against every one of the four. Now Tammany calls upon the Democracy of Tilden, Cleveland, Wilson, and Bryan to put a Sachem of the Hall into the White House.

Would the election of Tammany's candidate be the election of the Democratic Party? Which Democratic Party? Who fought Tilden? Who vilified Cleveland? Who opposed Wilson? Who betrayed Bryan? It is the "Tiger" that knocks at the door of the White House.—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, in the Christian Herald.